The Bombay Gazette

No 10,470—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4195	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	27th ,,
— POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	3.0	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6·

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	310		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	90
,,	II do. do.	70	do.		78
From Naples.	I do. do.	115	do.		110
,,	II do. do.	105	do.		93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone ....

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

NOTICES.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
GOODS TRAFFIC TO NORTHERN INDIA.

AS the booking of Goods Traffic over the B. B. and C. I. Railway *via* SABARMATI to RAJPUTANA, the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, and the PUNJAB is SUSPENDED for the present, the public are informed that the route over the G. I. P. Railway as far as KHUNDWA and thence over the R. M. RAILWAY *via* AJMERE is available at SLIGHTLY ENHANCED RATES.

J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS SANITARY AGENT YET DISCOVERED.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO. ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD ; JAMES PEARSE ; BARTON & CO. ; W. J. ESSAI ; D. FERNANDES & CO. ; and B. S. MADON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY, the First of October, 1882, the following ALTERATIONS of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service will take effect upon this Railway, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 8-0 a.m. for Poona will leave at the same time, but will not stop at some of the intermediate Stations, and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m. instead of at 3-0 p.m.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 9-45 a.m., will leave at 10-45 a.m. instead, and arrive at Poona at 6-30 instead of at 5-30 p.m.

THIRD.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 9-0 a.m., will leave as at present, but will not stop at some of the intermediate Stations, and will arrive in Bombay at 4-30 instead of at 4-45 p.m.

FOURTH.—The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-40 p.m. will start at 12-0 noon, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 instead of at 7-40 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Bombay at 5-0 a.m., and arriving at Poona at 2-25 p.m., and the Up Mixed Train leaving Poona at 1-55 p.m., and arriving in Bombay at 11-20 p.m., will be discontinued.

SIXTH.—A new Passenger Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 p.m., and arrive in Poona at 7-20 a.m. on the following day.

SEVENTH.—And a new Passenger Train will leave Poona at 10-30 p.m., and arrive in Bombay at 7-15 the following morning.

EIGHTH.—The present Mixed Trains between Poona and Raichur will be altered, so as to run in connection with these new Trains. The Down Mixed will leave Poona at 8 a.m. and arrive at Raichur at 7-45 on the following morning, and the Up Mixed will leave Raichur at 8-30 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 7-25 p.m. on the following day.

NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Jabalpur at 10-30 a.m., will leave at 9-30 a.m. instead, and will arrive in Bombay at 8-15 instead of at 9-15 p.m. on the following day.

TENTH.—For the convenience of Passengers proceeding to Matheran, an additional Passenger Train will leave Bombay at 4-30 p.m., reaching Neral at 6-35 p.m., and an Up Train will leave Neral at 7-15 a.m., arriving in Bombay at 10-15 a.m.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Dhond will be extended to Lanouli. The Down Train will leave Lanouli at 7-0 a.m., and arrive at Dhond at 12-45 p.m., the Up Train will leave Dhond at 1-20 p.m. and arrive at Lanouli at 8-0 p.m. the same day.

TWELTH.—The Up Local Mixed Train which now leaves Kassara at 8-0 a.m., on week days only, will run daily leaving there at 7-30 a.m., and arriving at Kalyan at 10-45 instead of at 11-15 a.m.

THIRTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train now leaving Amraoti at 4-40 a.m., will leave at 7-50 p.m. instead, and will arrive at Badnera at 8-20 p.m.

FOURTEENTH.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Kalyan will be revised and slightly altered.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and over the Dhond and Manmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. On and after the First of October the Campoolee Branch will again be opened for Traffic, and a Mixed Train will run daily between Karjat and Campoolee.

3. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the First of October, 1882. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th of September, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on 1st October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value ... company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.		
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3	8
Treble-seamed Balls	,,	4	0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,,	4	8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES FROM THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
PATRONISED
By H. E. the MARQUIS of RIPON, VICEROY of INDIA, &c., &c.
WASH NORTONS
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2ND.
Under the kind patronage and presence of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. CARNEGY.
Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH for service at Aden under the Port Officer on the following terms :—
1. Engagement to be for three years.
2. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.
For further particulars apply to the Office of the Officer in Charge Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary at the Bombay Dockyard.

AT Poona, on 30th instant, at midday, Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISNA will sell by Public Auction Mrs. Ashburner's thoroughbred English mare, Lucy. She is a perfect lady's horse, quiet with troops, and goes in single or double harness. She is believed to be in foal to a thoroughbred English Government Stallion Grand Wuzir, by——out of Mrs. Acton, by Buccaneer.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the 1st Section, 13 miles in length, of the ROAD from Bhiwandy to Wada in the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and printed conditions of contract may be seen, and copies of specification and forms of Tender obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Konkan Division at Tanna on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders, which must be on the prescribed form, must reach the Executive Engineer before 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1882, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 23rd September, 1882.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Bird O'Freedom.
Broad Arrow.
Daily Irish Times.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Forest and Stream.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Graphic.
Harper's Weekly.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Illustrated London News.
Ill. Sporting and Dramatic News.
Land and Water.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Life.
News of the World.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Spectator.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Standard.
Times Weekly.
Turf, Field and Farm.
Weekly Despatch.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

Bank of Australasia, Threadneedle-street, E. C.
London, 14th August, 1882.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria-street, E. C.

DEAR SIRS,—Recent advices from our Invercargill Branch in New Zealand intimate the total destruction by fire of our premises there.

I have much pleasure in stating that the contents of the strong room were in no way injured owing to the fire-resisting qualities of the door supplied by your firm, with which the strong-room was fitted. This is the third instance in which this Bank has been doubtlessly saved from considerable loss and inconvenience through the excellence of your iron doors.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Signed). R. W. JEANS, for Secretary.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

I HAVE received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF NEW PATENT SAFES.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 68 of 1882.

BAI COOVERBAI, daughter of DORABJEE CURSETJEE COLAH and wife of CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE KALAPESINA and the said CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE KALAPESINA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Borah Musjid Cross Lane, within the Fort of Bombay............Plaintiff.

vs.

RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE OONWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay............Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Decree made herein, dated the 14th day of March, 1882, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Byramjee Homejee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta, on the west partly by the house of Ardesir Framjee Mama, and partly by the yard or compound or property called or known as the Government Military storehouses, on the north by the Byramjee Homejee Lane, and on the south by a passage for sweepers situate in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 371.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 13th day of October, 1882, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1882.

(Sd.) G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder, Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cock-roaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions As. 12, Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet not otherwise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and counteracts the depressing effect of hot weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING V I V O N E.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Doz. Rs. 2-8. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS— In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES— Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS— In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS— Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES— Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS— In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS— All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES— Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS— Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS— In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS— All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES— With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS— With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS— With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS— Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES— Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES— With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES— With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS— Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS— All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS— Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS— Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES— Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES— All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES— All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS— In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS— Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS— Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced, Rs. 25. In hunting case, Rs. 30. In half-hunting case, Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following :—

Deck Suits for Morning Wear		7 8 to 16 8
Travelling Suits		20 0 to 28 0
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.		30 0 to 35 0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulsters		38 0 to 50 0
Best White Shirts Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars		4 8
Best Oxford do.		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm		10 0 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0 to 25 0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Under Vests	each	6 8
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Super Merino Socks	per doz.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Under Vests, per ½ doz.		15 0
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vest	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8
Warm Gloves		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0
Travelling Caps		4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	5 8
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 8

Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 0
Overland Trunks, best make from		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus		40 8
Railway Pormanteaus		13 0
Tan Canvass Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone, or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	from	30 0
Travelling Pillows		1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Hankerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes		2 0
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags	from	1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 12
Razors, Ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 8
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case		10 8
Nail Scissors		2 0

Overland Chairs, a large assortment ....from Rs. 4-8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in a few hours' notice.

THORPE AND CO
MEADOWS AND HUMMUM-STR...
BOMBAY

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This win... carefully selected and guaranteed as of ... quality, and specially recommended for In... Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs ... Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at R... Trial order is solicited. D. FERNAND... ing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bo...

BEWARE ! BEWARE !! BEWARE !!!
CAUTION TO TEA-DRINKERS.

IT has come to the notice of MAJU & Co. that certain unscrupulous persons in Bombay, and more especially at outstations, styling themselves as "MAJU & Co.'s Agents," are selling very inferior and adulterated teas at very low prices, and contrive to effect the sales of their *worthless rubbish* by conferring small donations (Chirrimirees) on servants, who are thus encouraged to buy their inferior teas, the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY and UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS are therefore CAUTIONED against being victimised by unscrupulous traders now selling spurious imitations on a large scale. MAJU & CO.'S TEAS are only GENUINE when the packets in which they are packed bear the firm's well-known TRADE MARK on two sides ; and these teas from their purity, richness of flavour, aroma, quality, and cheapness, are daily increasing in public favour, and are so highly appreciated as to have for their consumers the greater portion of the élite of Bombay and Outstations.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & CO.'S Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,
COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LAST WEEK OF THE CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE POONAYKER
OR
MR. ANNA KIRLOSKER'S COMPANY
will perform
TO-DAY (WEDNESAY), 27TH SEPT., 1882,
ACT IV. TO VII. INCLUSIVE OF THE SANGIT SAKOONTULLA
OR
THE LOST RING.
See future Announcements.

MESSRS. J. DENIS HENRY MOUNIE AND CO. COGNAC.

BEG to inform the Public that they have withdrawn their interests from the hands of Messrs. NOWROJEE ARDASEER and SONS, Bombay, and that until they have found new agents, all orders must be sent direct to Cognac.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Every Genuine Singer has the Co.'s name and Trade Mark printed on the arm and legs. To avoid deceptions buy only at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Child on now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE for two children, one an infant. Apply to G. B. REID, C. S., Ahmedabad.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for up-country to work Cotton Presses. Apply to this paper, care of "X.Y.Z."

WANTED, a situation as BAR-MAID by an experienced European. Up-country preferred. Address, "M. N.," care of this paper.

PRALINES, sugar almonds, liqueur comfits, mixed sweets, chocolate, vanilla, &c., just landed. —BOLTON and Co.

EXSHAW'S BRANDIES No. 1, Rs. 36 ; No. 2, Rs. 23 per doz., at Godowns of C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a SOCIAL MEETING this EVENING, FRIDAY, the 29th inst. Open to ladies. Admission As. 8. Payment at the door.

MILK OF ROSES allays irritation, removes sunburn, softens and whitens the skin. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co. 17, Church-gate-street.

ONE BOTTLE of the ABOVE PREPARATION sent to any part of India (postage and packing free) on receipt of Re. 1-8. 17, Church-gate-street.

MR. RAMCHUNDER BOSE, from N. India, will lecture THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, on "The Moral teachings of Socrates," and on FRIDAY EVENING on "Moral Intuitions." Hour 8 p.m. Place, Grant-road Church. Free to all. Educated natives are especially invited.

WANTED, a MISTREE who understands English and has been accustomed to Mill work. Address "A. B.," *Times of India* Office.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with board in a pleasantly situated upperstoried Bungalow. For particulars apply to "C.," care of this paper.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and Co., 34, Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Towels, &c.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton's Hotel. For rent apply to HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY next door.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, SHOES, REGULATION BALLS, NETS, &c., of the best make, to be had at BARTON & Co. Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO PARENTS and others wishing to pu... children out to be nursed. Every care taken ... comfort provided. Charges moderate. Good testimo... and references. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF ... LATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Cu... Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The ... The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The St... Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger ... Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam ... Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, ... Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interle... at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSES superio... COFFEE IN TINS and ... imitations. Apollo-street.

N...

NOTICE TO HE...
PEACE RESI...

I HEREB... HER ... RESIDENT... Durbar Ro... October, ... for the ... Corpor... who ... ceas... of ... cu...

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.
READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half-hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

ALSO DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TIMES OF INDIA.
PIONEER.
CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MADRAS MAIL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES have innumerable points to show in favour of their World-renowned Sewing-Machines. They being too numerous to mention (can be had on application) it would be sufficient for us to state that after the Singer Manufacturing Company had reaped quite a harvest of honours at the late American Continental Exhibition, a scroll of honour was conferred by the Committee of Ladies. One of the Resolutions was—"That to the Singer Manufacturing Company belongs the credit of producing and displaying one of the finest collections of Sewing-Machine Work ever exhibited, and that this display demonstrates the wonderful capacity of the Singer Sewing-Machines to perform every range and quality of sewing required by the wa... of the human family."

The company have a characte... and feel bound to produce a Se... in every way efficient and ... Sewing-Machines the ... copied by imitato... irresistible, that ... be selected ... best to ... origin... pu...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

UP to the time of writing no commercial telegrams of yesterday's date have come to hand from London, and to-day being again a partial native holiday, the extent of business transacted has been very small.

EXCHANGE has shown distinct weakness, and a decline of 1-32d. all round must be quoted. The absence of export business and the large amount of unemployed money in the hands of the banks is beginning to tell, and although the minimum affixed to Council drafts may prevent rates going below a certain level, it is evident that for some time to come we must see sterling tending downwards. We quote for ready bills to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·11½	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is quoted at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull at Rs. 99⅞ for Fours, and Rs. 106⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. Notwithstanding the extreme cheapness of money, the anticipation of the new loan hangs over the market with a very depressing effect, and to all appearance values are likely to be lower before they are higher. Had the loan come three months earlier, there would have been the possibility of its being absorbed and paper coming into favour again as an investment before the commercial demand for money set in; but as things are now, trade requirements will become manifest just as the instalments of the loan require to be met.

SHARES are quiet as regards the extent of business passing, but nominally values are, if anything, in favour of sellers. Banks are unchanged. Port Canning Land are Rs. 7 higher. Press Companies are somewhat irregular, Berars being Rs. 25, Mofussils Rs. 7½ lower, whilst Fort Press have advanced Rs. 25. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady. Dhurrumseys, Mazagons, have advanced Rs. 2½, Dhurrumsey, Central India, Hindustan, Hyderabad, Southern India, and Victoria Rs. 5, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 10, and Alliance Rs. 15 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading keep in active request, and old shares are Rs. 25, new Rs. 10 higher. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance are Rs. 20 higher.

COTTON is very quiet. The only ready business reported for export to-day is 100 bales F. G. F. American seed at Rs. 194, but new Faizpore is reported to have changed hands amongst the dealers to some extent at Rs. 197 for January and Rs. 195 for February delivery of good. European firms keep out of the market both as buyers and sellers.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered in value, but business is restricted within very small lines owing to the absence of supplies.

FREIGHTS are somewhat difficult to quote. The Khairos, it appears, has not been definitely fixed for Liverpool after all, and the Sicily, which is entered out for the same port, has made no engagements as yet. The s. s. Topaze is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent 28s. 9d. with concessions, and for Liverpool the speculators quote for Measurement 25s. up to 4th October, 30s. up to 15th, and 30s. per ton later. Shippers however, are making few engagements, as a very general belief prevails that with the supply of tonnage we have in sight and the prospect of a number of discharged transports coming on the market, rates are more likely to be lower than higher in the immediate future. It is worthy of notice, however, that steamers are steadily leaving the port in ballast for Calcutta and elsewhere, and possibly in this way an absolute collapse may be averted.

PIECE-GOODS, although quiet, are fairly steady. Buyers have pursued such a conservative policy for some time past, that supplies are now comparatively moderate, and prices therefore look like being fairly supported.

COALS are in decidedly more demand on the part of consumers, but as they do not advance their offers meanwhile, no new business results, outward tonnage being almost unobtainable.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]					Rs. 771¼
[illegible]				[illegible]	850 xd.
[illegible]				[illegible]	675 nl.
[illegible]					152
[illegible]					96

[illegible]

[illegible]					1,225
Akola Pre[illegible]					500
Albert Ginning Co					450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	[illegible]	1,24[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	485
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	610
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	555
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	110
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,160
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,280
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,875
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p. s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	590
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	370 xd.
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	245
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	475 xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00		50	685

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½ p.s	550xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	730
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	47
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	725
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	840xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	530
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	680
Jewraz Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,250
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	815xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,305xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	23¼
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,320
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	905
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	675
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	300
[illegible]soon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
[illegible]pore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
[illegible]rdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
[illegible] India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	575xd
[illegible]ills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
[illegible]ia S. & M. [illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

[illegible]WAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
[illegible]	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
[illegible]		£20	65-7-3	do	72
[illegible]		£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible]		£100	1,000	do	1,010
[illegible]		£18	196-5-15	do	325

[illegible]NIES.

[illegible]	250	100	8'
[illegible]	2,000	..	24
[illegible]	2,925	Rs. 30	815xd
[illegible]	[illegible]00	Rs. 13	242½xd.

[illegible]NCE.

[illegible]wey, [illegible]D.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 21 Teviotdale (s) ......Houston ......Colombo, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.—Steamer Medina. Ships Iron Cross and Malabar, and barque Elliot.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 23 Clan Maclean (s).. .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khalif (s)—7 casks bolts and nuts, Rajbhoy Sullamanjee; 100 barrels raisin, Adamjee Bhaijee.
Speke Hall (s)—66 cases sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—25 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Merton Hall (s)—60 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Hispania (s)—12 cases medicines, &c., Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona (s)—2 cases printing ink, Claridge and Co; 124 kegs iron wire nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 6 cases table salt, Rogers and Co; 15 cases safety fuse, M. M. Mody and Co; 40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,21,200) and 1 box bar gold (Rs. 73,764), the Agra Bank; 103 packages wine and spirit, Treacher and Co.
Ganges (s)—35 boxes port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Agra (s)—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Abdool Hoosein Hyderally; 25 casks stout, D. P. Batha and Co; 30 boxes window glass, Khakeebhoy Puddumsey.

FORM MARSEILLES.

Abissinia (s)—100 boxes brandy, B. and A. Hormarjee.
Singapore (s)—175 boxes brandy, Bhimjee Bhanjee and Co.
Gwalior (s)—100 boxes brandy, Bhimjee Bhanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Abissinia (s)—10 boxes brandy, P. D. Ayrton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Abissinia (s)—106 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee: 27 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Purshotum; 360 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and ; 58 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 100 ba[illegible] wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 250 bales wool, Nathoo Laljee; 29 bales wool, Nundram Begraj; 5 bales rags, Dewjee Vissur; 106 bales cotton, Vusonjee Maneck; 70 cwts coir yarn, Ramjee Soonderdass.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet (s)—2 cases chadder, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—1,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Abissinia (s)—493¼ cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Abissinia (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abyssinia (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abissinia (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 345 cwts gingellyseed, Ruzubally Allyruza; 110 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Abissinia (s)—750 cwts coffee, 240 cwts pepper, and 100 slabs tin block, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tuscany (s)—1,650 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—100 bales twist, Oriental S. and W. Co; 32 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 85 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—45 cwts betelnuts, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 3 cases peacock feathers, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 495 cwts raisin, Ebram Hason; 60 cwts sharkfins and 400 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Dossa Kerpall; 25 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 150 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 50 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narandass; 33 bales twist, the Alliance C. and S. M. Co; 20 bales twist, A. Choong; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 90 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Essa Bin Khulifa; 50 bales twist, Choonilall Narrondass; 28 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 75 bales twist and 44 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co; 21 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 38 bales twist, A. B. Dalal; 88 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, Essa Sallay Mahamed; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 87 bales cotton, Guneshdass Jowermull; 80 bales cotton, Goolabroy Maguichund; 8 cases papers, 1 case peacock feathers and 125 cwts samada stones, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 100 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongursee; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 50 bales twist, the Parell S. and W. Co; 10 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Khakeebhoy Nanjee; 25 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 60 bales twist, Rahemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 15 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—200 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 300 bales cotton, Rustomjee Sethna; 222 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—660 cwts. wheat, Soorjee Jeewandass; 100 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 30 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 30 bales wool, Naronjee Mooljee; 2,800 cwts. wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co; 115 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet (s)—2 cases chadder, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales skins, one 142 cwts Colombo roots, John Campbell and Co; 230 cwts. horns, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 55 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

President Garfield (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Lang Moir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abissinia (s)—2,475 cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co; 4 bales skins, Ebram Joosub.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abissinia (s)—4,025 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwts linseed and 3,750 cwts poppyseed, E. Spinner and Co; 8¼ cwts gingelly seed, Ruzubally Ally Ruza.

FOR MALTA.

Menzaleh (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Menzaleh (s)—10,000 cwts whear, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi (s)—22 bales twist, Kessowjee Jadowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—42 cwts cloves, Narrondass Annuudjee; 102 cwts sandlewood, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 30 bales cotton, Harridass Toolseedass; 19 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 86 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 50 bales twist, Kessowjee Jadyowjee; 14 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 107 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, C. Lalljee; 70 bales twist, Seeriram Sewdutroy; 25 bales twist, Dewkrandass Ramkoovar; 25 bales twist, Essa Sallay Mahamed; 25 bales twist, Darashaw Rustomjee; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 28 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahamed Nuthoo; 14 cwts bysabole, Moosa Rowjee; 15 cwts ooplates, Hajee Abdum Esmall and Co.
Pandora (s)—425 bales, cotton, Banichund Fuckerchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Frank Stafford—50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jairam.
Ethiopia (s)—187 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Heyland, Lieut., R.A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Grainger, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sladen, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Lyons, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Poona.
Mansel, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Vallings, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.
Seacome, Major, R. A., on leave, to Debra Doon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 26.

1. There will be parade in the Town Hall this day Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be parade on the Esplanade in front of the Head-quarters every morning until further orders. All members are requested to attend. Rifles and belts will be supplied at Head-quarters.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT, Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 23.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. G. L. Fleming, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

REVENUE BRANCH SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. F. Grant, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C.C. Ellis, R.E., Exec. Engr., transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily. Works, is posted to the Lahore Divn., of which he assumd chare on 8th Septr. from Major S. W. Jenner, R.E., Exec. Engr.

Lieut. C. D. Learoyd, R.E., Asst. Engr., transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily. Works, to the Meerut Command, Mily. Works, reported his departure from Meean Meer, on 12th Aug.

[illegible]ORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] J. Simpson, Asst. Engr., passed the Deptl. [illegible] Examination prescribed in Public Works [illegible] Sept. 1882.

[illegible]nce to Govt. of India Notification, 4th [illegible]M. Johnson, Examr. 4th Class, 3rd [illegible]ry rank, took over charge of the [illegible]abad and Muttra-Hathras Rail[illegible]ce at Cawnpore from Mr. J. B. [illegible]

[illegible]st. Engr., is temporarily ap[illegible]xec. Engr. of the Buland[illegible], during the absence of [illegible]xec. Engr. on privilege [illegible]

[illegible]KS & CO., [illegible]LLERS, [illegible]Y. [illegible] public [illegible] entire [illegible] Dr. A. [illegible], as [illegible] the [illegible]

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(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEDGARD—September 24, at Jabalpur, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. G. Ledgard, S. P. G., Bombay, aged 1 year and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IVENS—September 20, at Simla, the wife of J. H. A. Ivens, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W. Agra, of a daughter.
MARSH—September 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Major Frank Marsh, of a daughter.
WALKER—September 19, at Bandikui, the wife of Mr. A. Walker, Locomotive Foreman, R. M. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STEWART—MURRAY—September 20, at Bareilly, Edward Stewart, Barrack Department, to Eleanor, daughter of Captain J. Murray, Barrack-Master.
SYME—BIDWELL—September 20, at Benares, Charles Mulock Syme, D. P. W., to Florence Theresa Bidwell.

DEATH.

DOWNEY—August 24, at Agra, William Joseph, child of Quarter-Master and Kate Downey, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 8 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"DISINTERESTED."—We cannot afford space.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

Now that Arabi's army has been broken up and the Khedive has re-entered Cairo surrounded by British troops, amidst the sincere applause of the populace, the real difficulty, that of reorganising a durable state of things in Egypt, has to be faced. Baker Pasha has been invited by Tewfik to form an army, and a better choice could not have been made. Valentine Baker is regarded by those qualified to judge as one of the few good generals in Europe, and his double experience in the British and in the Turkish service qualifies him in an especial manner for the task of organising an Egyptian force. But it is highly improbable that any army composed of Egyptians can be relied upon to support the Khedive upon his viceregal throne in the absence of a British garrison. Before the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte the country was kept in subjection by a force of foreign soldiers—the famous Mamelukes—who were all imported as slaves and were apprenticed, as it were, to the military profession. There has been some talk of enlisting a foreign soldiery to keep Tewfik in power. Possibly Baker Pasha will endeavour to combine, as far as may be, indigenous levies with foreign mercenaries. If there be many of the latter, the military budget, which was fixed by the Control at £350,000, will be very largely exceeded. For Egypt cannot do without a considerable army if she is to feel secure against Bedouin raids and Abyssinian invasions, and keep the Soudan and the Equatorial Provinces in order. Seventeen millions of subjects cannot be even policed with a force of less than twenty or thirty thousand men, with power to add to their number in cases of emergency. Now that the Khedive must of necessity rule by military force alone, he must have a large army, wherever the money is to come from; and then the question recurs, How is this army to be kept from sympathising anew with the Nationalist party? The answer which most readily presents itself is—By the presence of a British force in Egypt. If Mr. Gladstone's Government shrink from the logical outcome of its policy, it is impossible to guarantee the Khedive a lengthened lease of the throne to which we have now restored him with so much trouble.

The European Powers, we are told, are anxiously awaiting the declaration of the British Government respecting the policy they intend to pursue in Egypt. The re-assembling of the Conference has been deferred pending an exchange of views by the Great Powers. It is not easy to see what view of the matter they can take other than this, that they must acquiesce in whatever solution England may in her wisdom deem best. For the Great Powers cannot combine against the mistress of the seas, and no one or two of them dare throw down the gauntlet, with the rest quite ready to take them at a disadvantage. So that perforce they must accept with the best grace they can the decision of the English Cabinet. It is not to be supposed that the word annexation will be spoken, but a protectorate, formal or informal, seems to be prescribed by the necessities of the situation. After all why should England, which but four years ago accepted with enthusiasm the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, now shrink from assuming the protectorate of Egypt? It is obviously the British policy to become the recognised protector of the Mahometan States which are threatened so unceasingly by rapacious neighbours. It would be a mistake, even if it were possible, to establish such a protectorate by force of arms, as by an unfortunate aberration was attempted in Afghanistan. But it might be easily brought about by a bold diplomacy based upon the necessities of the threatened States themselves. Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and Egypt have everything to fear for their integrity and their autonomy; we could guarantee them both on the one condition that they entered into some such political relation with us as Bavaria and Saxony entered into with the German Empire. An Oriental League with the sovereign of England and India as its natural head, would effectually guarantee the East against Russian aggressiveness, and secure the peaceful civilization of Asia. Seeing that we have already undertaken the protectorate of the largest and most powerful of the menaced States, and have bound ourselves to fulfil the obligation by taking payment beforehand, why should we now have any hesitation in undertaking also a similar duty in regard to Egypt? The Khedive is not likely to throw any obstacle in the way, and the Sultan will not if we recognise his continued right to the tribute, and make his mind easy in regard to the security of the Armenian frontier, on which Russia is now casting covetous glances. One thing is certain—the Liberal Cabinet will find that it cannot indulge in a spirited foreign policy by halves; it should have left Alexandria unbombarded, and Cairo unoccupied, if it means to withdraw from Egypt as it withdrew from Kandahar and from the Transvaal. These withdrawals reversed and discredited the policy of the Beaconsfield Ministry; the abandonment of Egypt the day after it has been conquered will be the unanswerable condemnation of the conquest. For then nothing will have been changed in Egypt by all the blood that has been shed and the ruin that has been wrought. There will be only a Minister of War the less in the Ministry at Cairo.

THE annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1881 has been issued with a celerity which contrasts favourably with the inconvenient delays attending the publication of similar reports in other parts of India. Although Mr. Lumsdaine must be complimented for the sur[illegible] amount of detailed information which [illegible] tabulated, we cannot [illegible] much of the value [illegible] survey of the [illegible] absence [illegible] officer [illegible] voted to the study of the subject, could be reasonably expected to master the contents of the formidable volume which has just been issued from the Sanitary Department. As a popular medium for conveying information the Report is of small value. As this is Mr. Lumsdaine's last year as Sanitary Commissioner, he will not have an opportunity of amending the character of future Reports; but we would impress on officials generally who may be charged with drawing up reports, more especially in view of the desire of the Government of India to instruct the populations in the work of the Administration, that while perhaps not one man will do more than casually refer to such a voluminous document as that under review, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, would willingly peruse a concise summary, and so obtain a pretty accurate general idea of a department of whose work they might, under present circumstances, remain for ever ignorant. In looking at the statistics recorded by Mr. Lumsdaine, two important considerations must be borne in mind: first, that many of the calculations are based on the census of 1881, and must not, therefore, be hastily compared with conclusions founded on the population returned in 1872; and, secondly, that throughout the entire Presidency the arrangements for registration are being gradually perfected, and with each step forward results are obtained which derange the comparative value of the figures of previous years. After making allowances for the factors mentioned, we may arrive at a fair conclusion as to the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the Presidency. Speaking generally, the health of the past year has been less satisfactory than during the year 1880, though it will compare favourably with the mean rate for the nine or ten years preceding. But the average death-rate of past years has been increased from quite abnormal causes, and if we were to deduct the high mortality of the famine years, the state of matters recorded for last year would not be so satisfactory as they now appear.

The death-rate for the year has been 23·18 per thousand against 20·25 in 1880 (being an increase of 52,777 deaths) and 24·35 as an average ratio for the past nine years. The births, it is true, increased by 88,784 over those of 1880, and it is probable that a more effective system of registration would have revealed a greater increase. It is to be remarked that birth-registration is much less efficient in the towns than in the country, and it is perhaps less satisfactory in Bombay than in any other town in the Presidency. This, no doubt, is due to the greater difficulties with which the officers have to contend; but when allowances are made for the numbers and the density of the population, it must be confessed that less has been done towards systematising the work of registration than might have been expected. In reviewing Mr. Lumsdaine's report, the Government, alluding to municipal registration, remark that "it is to be regretted that the city of Bombay is backward in this respect, although the establishment for the purpose has lately been increased." The districts in which the greatest number of deaths was registered is Khandeish, and the most healthy district is Sind. It is to be noticed that the greatest increase of births has also occurred in Khandeish, and it may be inferred that the enhancement of both figures is due, to some extent, to more accurate registration. Although Khandeish records the greatest number of deaths, the highest rate of mortality (37·91) is returned from Broach, while the lowest (6·56) is on the Upper Sind Frontier. In the Presidency proper the district showing the lowest death-rate (15·65) is Rutnagherry. The divisions showing the highest and the lowest rates of mortality are Gujerat and Sind. The maximum rate of mortality (2·55) was in the month of August, and the minimum (1·57) in May. In 1880 the corresponding months were January and June. The period of the greatest immunity was the age "above 20 and below 30," in which case the rate of mortality was 14·14 per 1000. The infantile death-rate was 164·69 for the whole Presidency, the rate varying from 277·39 in Bombay City to 31·92 on the Upper Sind Frontier. With the exception of the "Christians" the general death-rate, according to classes, rose. The smallest increase was among the Mahomedans, the figure being 16·68 against 15·00 in 1880. The Hindoo death-rate was 24·66 against 21·40; "Christians," 12·06 against 21·00 in 1880; and "Others," 48·03 against 19·11. For the unusual increase in the last class no explanation is given. The death-rate among the urban population is given at 29·47 per 1000, against 22·32 in the rural districts, and 15·77 in the cantonments.

The most important fact to be recorded is that in all the divisions of the Presidency except the Konkan the rate of mortality was higher in 1881 than in the preceding year. This disappointing result is mainly attributable to the influences of cholera and fever. The number of choleraic deaths rose from 684 in 1880 to no less than 16,694 in 1881. This total, it is only fair to say, is still 3,478 below the mean annual total for the last fifteen years, but for reasons which we have already pointed out we agree with the Government in considering that "the year under review was a year of heavy mortality from cholera." This circumstance, Mr. Lumsdaine believes, confirms his theory of the triennial choleraic wave. Looking at the prevalence of cholera during the last fifteen years, Mr. Lumsdaine points out that for ten years the triennial recurrence of cholera epidemic is unbroken. In the eleventh and twelfth years the famine became a disturbing element. The thirteenth year, nevertheless, was high, in accordance, Mr. Lumsdaine affirms, with the recurring theory. The fourteenth and fifteenth years were both low; and now last year, the sixteenth, witnesses a renewal of high cholera wave. In Bombay City cholera prevailed during ten months out of the twelve, and the deaths from cholera rose from 30 in 1880 to 529 last year. In Poona the ravages of cholera were more serious, as they rose from 461 to 1,412. It will be seen that cholera was severe in Poona in 1880. On that occasion the disease was attributed, over and above local predisposing causes, to Alundi fair at the end of 1879. The Army Sanitary Commission considered this "a perfectly hopeless conclusion so far as future sanitary improvement is concerned," and suggested that the state of some of the houses had something to do with the outbreak. Since then, according to Mr. Hewlett, many sanitary improvements have been carried out. As the high rate of last year may be attributable to the triennial wave, we must wait for a normal year before these improvements can be tested. Under the head of fever there is an increase of 25,624 deaths, and this number is in excess of the average number for the past nine years. In Bombay City, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Rutnagherry the deaths from fever were under those of 1880: elsewhere throughout the Presidency there was an increase. It is probable that some of these deaths must be credited to stricter registration. An important point is brought out with regard to fevers by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Northern Deccan Registration District. In his opinion not more than one-fifth of the deaths returned as arising from malarious fever ought properly to be put down to that malady, "the remainder being made up of simple continued fever, the result of climatic causes with its frequent resultant pleurisy and pneumonia in an underfed and ill-clothed population, and of typhoid fever." The Deputy Commissioner believes that typhoid fever is a much more common cause of death than is commonly supposed, especially among children. We lately drew attention to the results of a long series of observations carried out at the European General Hospital by Dr. Pinkerton, which clearly showed that cases of fever usually set down as remittent were really typhoid. After contrasting the symptoms presented by patients, he gives some practical advice with respect to prevention which the Government commend to the careful consideration of all district officers. "I consider," says the Deputy Commissioner, "all these diseases, viz., cholera, fever, and bowel affections, are propagated by contaminated water; and if the death-rate is to be diminished, it can only be by giving each village a good supply of water; and I hold that a public well under proper supervision in every village is a [illegible] frequently calling for support, and is of more primary importance, than education or hospitals or any of the hundred and one demands made upon, and granted out of, village funds, whether local or municipal." Space does not permit us to do more now than refer to the additional subject of vaccination. There is a marked improvement in the operations under this head. On a rough estimate of the number of children 58·48 per cent. were successfully vaccinated last year as compared with 49·27 per cent. in 1880. This is very satisfactory, and its value is increased by the fact that more females were primarily vaccinated as well as re-vaccinated than in the preceding year. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that amidst a general increment of mortality, the number of deaths from small-pox should have fallen from 940 in 1880 to 539 last year. Though the Government admit that there is room yet for improvement, they consider it inexpedient for the present to entertain a proposal from the Deputy Commissioner of the Konkan in favour of compulsory vaccination. Referring to Mr. Lumsdaine's retirement from his present post, the Government record their "appreciation of the conspicuous ability with which he has discharged the duties of Sanitary Commissioner for eleven years. The ardent interest which he takes in his work is shown in all his annual reports, and not least in that under review. Unfortunately it cannot be shown how far his labours have resulted in an improvement of the general health of the population owing to the imperfect manner in which vital statistics have hitherto been registered; but the improvement of registration is itself mainly due to his continued efforts to direct attention to the importance of it, and in most districts in the Presidency sanitary improvements, which will be a lasting memorial of the zeal he takes in his profession, have been carried out under his advice."

IN a valedictory memorandum on the Revenue Survey Department of the Nizam's Government, Maulvie Syed Mahadi Ali gives some interesting details on the operations of the Revenue Survey in His Highness's dominions. From his historical *résumé* it appears that up to the year 1853-4 the Nizam's revenue was collected on the most pernicious principles of tax-farming. The collectors were irresponsible individuals whose only aim was to screw as much as possible out of the ryots. The tax-farmer's chief officials were the Sudder Naibs and Naibs, on whom devolved the duty of fixing the annual assessments and collecting the revenues. "The annual settlement," says Mr. Mahadi Ali, "was made on the most primitive principles, the Suddur Naib assessing each pergunna in a lump sum, and the Naib distributing this sum over each village. The Patel and the Patwadi in their turn apportioned the sum fixed on their village among the cultivators, and holding lands themselves, it was their interest to see that their own and their brethren's share was made as light as possible. Thus, while the favoured few escaped with light assessments, the main portion of the cultivators were ground down with inordinately heavy exactions." As was to be expected, this state of things reduced the ryot to poverty. When tax farming was abolished in the year above mentioned, the principal source of evil was got rid of, but the imposition of revenue was still very unequal, mainly from the fact that no attempt was made to assess the relative value of soils, or to accurately measure the fields. At length in 1875-6 it was determined to survey the land on scientific principles, and with this work Mr. Mahadi Ali was entrusted. The results which have attended the survey have been most satisfactory. The system adopted was that of the Bombay Survey, and according to the new measurements there was an increased acreage in the North-Western Division of 14·7 per cent., and in the Western of 39·87 per cent. With this great increase of acreage there was only an increase of assessment amounting to 9·90 per cent. in the North-Western, and 11·72 per cent. in the Western Division. This shows that there has been no undue enhancement of assessments. During the four years that the Survey rates have been in operation there has been an increase accruing from their application in the two divisions above-named of Rs. 4,53,118. As for the cost of the Survey, it is estimated that another year's increase will have repaid the full amount appropriated to this first charge. The Revenue Department is now taken over by Major-General Glasfurd, who, in his report on his preliminary examination, has expressed entire satisfaction at the work done by his predecessor.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

LAST evening the Central India Horse played against Poona. There was again a large attendance of spectators, and great interest was shown in the game. In the first twenty minutes one goal was scored for the C. I. Horse by Daly; in the second period, one goal was secured for Poona by Capel-Cure; so that when the last twenty minutes commenced the sides were even. Both teams played up pluckily, but the C. I. Horse were evidently the stronger. They succeeded in keeping the ball chiefly in the region of their opponents' goal, and during the last twenty minutes' play two goals were scored to their credit, both hit by Hughes. Consequently, the C. I. Horse won the game by three goals to one. The play was very fast throughout, necessitating frequent changes of ponies, and occasionally it was rather reckless. There were several falls and one or two collisions—one, in the early part of the game, a very nasty smash indeed—but fortunately nobody seemed much the worse. The following were the teams:—

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE *vs.*	POONA.
Major Neill.	Major Mansel.
Lt. Daly.	Lt. Sladen.
Lt. Hughes.	Lt. Capel-Cure.
Lt. Watson.	Dr. Lyon.

UMPIRES—Messrs. Remington and Russel.

Poona will probably play a match with Mhow on Thursday, and the final tie of the tournament will take place between the C. I. Horse and Bombay on Friday.

JAILS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE annual Resolution of the Government on the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons has been issued, from which it appears that during 1881 there was a marked improvement all round in the criminal statistics of this Presidency—as regards the number of prisoners, the cost of maintenance, and the health of the jail population. To quote the words of the Resolution, "the Jail Report for the year 1881 shows a great decrease in the jail population, a large saving of expenditure on the guarding and maintenance of prisoners, and an increase in the earnings per head of the daily average strength, with a consequent decrease in their net cost, and a diminution of sickness and mortality." The number of persons imprisoned during the year was 18,026 as compared to 22,914 in 1880, and it is satisfactory to note that the figure for 1881 is less than that for any of the three years immediately preceding the famine, which caused so large an increase of the jail inhabitants. The number of prisoners remaining in jail at the end of the year was more than a thousand less than at the end of the preceding year. There was a marked decrease, too, in the most serious class of crimes, as evidenced by the fact that only 52 prisoners were executed, as compared to 77 in 1880; while those transported numbered 181 against 358. We regret to see that "the number of Europeans sent to jail compares unfavourably with the returns for the previous year," the figure being 226 for 1881 as compared to 159 for 1880. This increase is attributed to "military and naval offences" and "offences under the Shipping Act." Juvenile offenders were fewer last year than in 1880 by 73. Another satisfactory item is that there was a smaller proportion of novitiates in crime amongst those who troubled the magistrates last year, the proportion of offences by "professional criminals"—persons previously convicted—having increased. The Government note with satisfaction that the punishment returns are satisfactory, "showing a marked improvement in jail discipline." The total number of punishments was little more than half that of the previous year, and corporal punishment was inflicted in only 806 cases as compared to 1,561. There was a decrease in the average annual cost of maintenance from Rs. 66-12-6 to Rs. 62-1-10, which is explained as being due "entirely to the cheapness of food generally throughout the Presidency." A decrease is reported, too, in the daily average of sick, which was 7·1, against 8·6 for the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the jail population was the same in 1881 as in 1880; but last year there were 31 deaths from cholera as compared to only 5 the year before. Nearly half the total number of deaths occurred amongst the prisoners during the first six months of their incarceration. With reference to youthful criminals, it is specially remarked that "the juveniles have been completely separated from the adult prisoners." Government express their thanks "to Dr. Cruickshank for the able and zealous manner in which he has supervised the administration of the Department;" and further remark: "The favourable results of the year's administration reflect credit upon his subordinates, and Government desire specially to record their appreciation of the services of Mr. S. S. Smith, Dr. Holmested, and Dr. Greany, Superintendents of the Thana and Hyderabad Jails and the Poona Juvenile Prison respectively, and of Assistant Surgeon Muncherji Sorabji Postwala, Mr. Wellis, and Mr. McCarter, Superintendents of the Extra-mural Gangs at Nara, Ashti, and Gokak."

PAHLAVI STUDIES.*

CONSIDERING the influence which the Mazdayasnian religion had on all the actions and aspirations of the Iranian race, and the means for arriving at a proper comprehension of such influence which an intelligible acquaintance with the literary remnants of the Sassanian period yields, both the Parsee community and Pahlavi scholars are deeply indebted to Dustur Peshotun who has done, and is still doing, much for this important sphere of knowledge. Their feeling of obligation must be accompanied by a legitimate admiration of his learning and energy, since he has not only made the first translation of a most difficult Pahlavi work, but for many years maintained his position as the most able teacher of the Parsees in this particular science. The learned scholars of Europe have all along acknowledged this in every way; but the Parsee community in general have few opportunities for doing so. We have therefore thought fit to preface this brief notice of the book under review by this tribute of high respect for one who has done so much to aid the right understanding of the religious books of the Parsees, and to render attractive the belief in which so many thousands of his adherents have to find their satisfaction.

For more than a quarter of a century Dustur Peshotun has been an indefatigable worker in the study of the Pahlavi language, and so thoroughly has he made this branch of investigation his own, and so well has he unravelled the principles of its development, that he may be said to have founded the correct way of translating difficult Pahlavi texts. The Pahlavi language, as a study, owes very much to him, and from the publication of his excellent "Pahlavi Grammar," in 1871, up to the present day, his interest in it and his zeal for its thorough investigation have steadily increased. But few of the many contributions he has made to the cause of his favourite study promise to be more important in their ultimate issues than the publication of his "Dinkard."

The "Dinkard," or "Acts of the Religion," is a large collection of old fragments regarding the doctrines, ceremonies, customs, history, traditions, and literature of the Mazdayasnian religion, which styles itself emphatically "The good religion." Its language is often complicated and difficult, so that no attempt had hitherto been made to translate more than a few fragments of this important work. Short extracts have been given by Dusturs Eduljee Dorabjee and Mulla Firuz in their controversial works "Khorch-Vehizak" and "Avizeh Din," and by Dr. M. Haug in his introduction to the "Zend Pehlava Glossary."

The "Dinkard" is rightly reckoned among the standard works of Pahlavi literature, and seems to have assumed its present form about 900 A. C. It is divided into nine books of very unequal length, of which the first and second are still missing. The original manuscript (639 folios), come from Persia, and now in possession of the editor, begins with the third book (166 f.). This is a dogmatic and polemical collection of explanations and elucidations of difficulties and apparent contradictions in the tenets of the "good religion." The fourth (10 f.), and the fifth (15 f.) books contain much miscellaneous information regarding the history and customs of the "good religion." The sixth book (51 f.) treats of the beliefs and treatises of the primeval religion, with many sayings of Adarbad Maraspendas and others. The seventh (37 f.) contains an account of the wonders of the religion from the time of Gayo Maratan, the first man, to the fall of the Sassanian dynasty, including a life of Zarathnotra and a prophecy regarding the three last prophets. The eighth book (46 f.) gives a description of the twenty-one Nasks, or books which constituted the Mazdayasnian literature, and the whole of the Zarathnotrian scriptures before the time of Darius, with a summary of their contents. The ninth book (64 f.) gives a detailed account of the contests of each Farzard of the first three Nasks.

In the three volumes already edited Dustur Peshotun gives the text and translation of only one-half of the third book of the "Dinkard," or about two-ninths of the whole work as it now exists. But this fragment is so well edited that all Pahlavi scholars must hope that the learned Dustur, though aided by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund, may receive more sufficient encouragement to continue and to complete more quickly the work he has so ably begun.

The Pahlavi text is very accurately printed, whilst in the transliteration in Zend characters the editor has followed a system of his own, which, however, resembles that adopted by Drs. M. Haug, E. West, and C. deHarlez. In the "Glossary," which is confined to 725 words of mostly Semitic origin, the European scholar will find more cause for difference of opinion than elsewhere. In some cases Dustur Jamaspji has given in his valuable "Pahlavi Dictionary" a more correct meaning of them. The Gujrathi translation, we are informed, is in some passages obscure, and seems to be more a paraphrase than a literal translation. We may, however, remember that the third book of the "Dinkard" is the most difficult part of the whole. The English translation by Ratanshah E. Kohiyar is from the Gujerathi. It is very literal, but, being the translation of a translation, it must be expected to depart sometimes more widely from the original than if it were translated directly from the Pahlavi.

It is not to be surmised that everything the editor advances will stand the test of a rigid criticism, or will be confirmed by future studies; but these volumes have the great merit of presenting, for the first time, a correct text and a scholarlike translation of the "Dinkard," the most important and extensive store-house of traditional Parsee lore.

It is a striking illustration of the interest the Parsees feel in their religious books, as well as of the progress lately made in Pahlavi studies in India, that the two Parsee high-priests of Bombay should undertake the publication, the one of a complete "Pahlavi Dictionary," and the other of a correct edition and translation of the "Dinkard." They act wisely in procuring correct editions and trustworthy translations of their religious books, as their community are thereby enabled to learn the weak as well as the strong points of their religion.

Dustur Peshotun, whose fourth volume is now in the press, has already done good service to the Parsee community and to every Pahlavi scholar by his translation; but one wish animates both the Parsee community as well as Pahlavi scholars, namely, that he may accelerate the completion of his arduous task by dividing his work with different Pahlavi scholars under his guidance.

Leaving these few lines to speak for themselves, we commend these beautiful and most instructive volumes to all who have a real taste for the scientific appreciation of the Pahlavi language, and hope that they will give a fresh and powerful stimulus to a continued eager research in a field almost new in India and of uncommon general interest.

A. FUHRER, PH. D.

* The "Dinkard," edited and translated by Peshotun Dastur Behramjee Sanjana, Vol. I—III Bombay. 1874-1881.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

AT to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K. G., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., presiding; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., C. I. E.; the Hon'bles J. Gibbs, C. S. I., C. I. E.; Major E. Baring, R. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., ; Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson, C. B., C. I. E.; C. P. Ilbert, C. I. E.; Sir S. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.; C. H. T. Crosthwaite; and W. C. Plowden.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the granting of Honorary Degrees by certain Universities. He said.—It will be recollected that the Calcutta University, by an Act passed in 1875 or 1876, has the power of granting honorary degrees. This Act was hurriedly passed through Council, the standing orders being suspended for the purpose, at a meeting held on the 14th September, 1875. The speeches reported on the occasion were by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy; and the object in running the Bill thus speedily through Council was to enable the Calcutta University to confer upon H. H. the Prince of Wales, then in India, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of India. It has now been decided, with regard to the Bill constituting the Punjab University, that that University should also have power to confer honorary degrees. This being the case, there remained the two older Universities, those of Madras and Bombay, which have not the power to do this; and it is considered advisable that similar powers should be conferred on those Universities, and it is with that object that I now ask for leave to introduce the Bill. The details have not, as yet, been considered, but will be after the other Universities have been consulted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved that the Bill to amend the Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th October.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The pressure continues to increase over Southern India, but in the west and north, and in Burmah, a decrease has set in. The general distribution has not changed much. The wind has shifted to the eastward over the Central Provinces and Central India, but retains the same general direction elsewhere. In nearly all parts of the country it is light or moderate, but at Neemuch, it blows strongly, and rather so at Sibsagar. The sky is almost cloudless at the hill stations of the Punjab, as well as in the Gangetic valley, and the north of Rajputana and Bombay. Elsewhere there is much cloud, and heavy rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, and over Southern India. Rain to-day:—Salem, nearly 5 inches; Colombo, nearly 4 inches; Sibsagar, nearly 3 inches; Purneah and Coimbatore, nearly 2 inches; Belgaum and Bangalore, between 1 and 1½ inch. Previously, Satara had ½ inch.

Sept. 24.—Save in the south and west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Central India, the barometer continues falling slowly; but the change is very small. South-west winds are again felt at several stations in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. A considerable amount of cloud is reported over the north-western hills, although over the plains the skies remain clear. In Bengal the weather is clearing, and the air is drier. There is now little or no rain in any part of Northern India. Rain to-day:—Poona and Salem, over 1 inch; Belgaum, ¾ inch; Nagpur, ½ inch. Previously, Gooti had 1 inch; Dinagepore and Calicut, ¾ inch; Poona, Ahmednugger, Satara, and Kaladgi, over ½ inch.

Sept. 25.—The slight increase of pressure reported from the south and west of the Peninsula has ceased, and the barometer is falling in all parts of India and Burmah. The greatest change is in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam. A shallow depression is forming over the north of the Bay of Bengal. The wind is north-west and west generally, but south-west in parts of Madras, Saugor Island, and Cuttack. The sky remains almost cloudless over the Punjab and parts of Central India and the North-West Provinces, but there is much cloud elsewhere and in Bengal and Madras the air is damper. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling and Calcutta, over ¾ inch; Dhubri, Burdwan, Malegaon, Goa, Dhulia, and Belgaum, about ½ inch. Previously, Dhubri and Malegaon had over 2½ inches; Akola, Sholapore, and Kaladgi, 1 inch; Darjeeling and Raipore, about ¾ inch; Sibsagar, Nowong, Gowhati, and Dhulia, ½ inch.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.—We have had some excellent showers of rain during the past week, which are likely to prove favourable to agricultural prospects. On Saturday last it commenced to rain at 6 in the evening, and continued to fall till break of day the following morning. The gutters and some of the streets in the city were overflowing yesterday morning with water.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 25.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Kherewadi	30	3	Keim	14	83
Hudgi	21	96	Jehur	18	47
Mohol	24	62	Deksal	15	46
Madha	20	3	Dhond	8	70

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	68	0	77	46	74	14	77	1
25 Monday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68	6	77	46	74	14	77	1
Corresponding date Prev. year	67	85	75	59	68	7	72	77

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(26th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·819	81·0	WSW	17	0·00
Surat	·883	81·6	E	6	0·00
Bombay	·8·4	81·4	WNW	9	0·09
Ratnagiri	·897	84·9	W Moderate.	...	0·00
Karwar	·914	79·1	SW Light	...	0·09
Mangalore	·914	79·4	WNW	2	0·91
Calicut	·954	78·6	WNW	4	0·07
Cochin	·950	79·1	NW	1	0·75
Masulipatam	·772	87·8	NW	4	0.58
Madras	·827	91·8	WSW	7	0·00
Negapatam	·853	86·4	SW	2	0·00

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday at the registered office, Rampart-row, Fort. In the absence of the Hon. S. D. Sassoon, the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The chairman said.—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in being able to confirm the report of the board, where it is stated that during the year, up to the end of June last, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of business done by the company. It is true that the net result in the shape of earning is not so good as that of last year, being only on a par with the average of the previous years. But when you take into consideration the reduced rates of premium charged by this company to its constituents during the year, owing to the competition of our neighbours, you will, I hope, agree with your directors that the actual result of our operations under review is highly satisfactory; the more so when you remember that your affairs are so carefully looked after by your directors, that you have had to pay in the year little or nothing for losses from fire. The object of the board has been to do the greatest amount of business commensurate with the circumstances of the times, the wants of the public, and the just interests of the members of the company; and they humbly feel that they have sufficient reason to be thankful for having to a great extent succeeded in attaining their object. Printed copies of the report of the directors, and the audited accounts for the past year, have been in the hands of the shareholders for a week, as usual; from which it will be perceived that after keeping intact the originally called up capital of the company, we have the gratification to be able to hold in our possession a substantial reserve fund of Rs. 1,70,000, that is, including the Rs. 20,000 that the directors now recommend to add to the balance of it up to June, 1882, after paying out of your profits of this year a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 100 per share.

The report was adopted and taken as read. The report shows that there has been a considerable increase of business done by the company. Owing, however, to the reduced rates now adopted by all the offices, and to the more active competition prevailing, the premium receipts, although Rs. 1,511-7-6 in excess of those of last year, were not proportionate to the increased business secured. No actual losses from fire occurred during the year. The profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 45,203-2-2.

A dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year, or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 25,000, was declared. Rs. 20,000 was carried to the reserve fund, and the remainder (Rs. 202-2-2) was carried to the credit of next year's account.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee were re-elected directors, and Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moody was elected director in the room of Mr. Purmanandas Jivandas, retired. Mr. Robert Clark and Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE RIPON GOLD MINING COMPANY

THE following is the report of the directors to be submitted to the shareholders at the second ordinary annual general meeting of the company convened for 2nd October:—"The last report of the Board was dated 6th May 1882. The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying Report, by the Company's Resident Engineer, Mr. Ralph Hill, dated 30th ultimo, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which Mr. Hill has had to contend, considerable progress has been made in the mining work. The falling in of shaft No. 1 has been a serious drawback, but, as will be seen from the accompanying working plan of reef No. 1, a new shaft has been sunk, which will strike the tunnel at a depth of 128 feet, after passing through the reef. This new shaft has, Mr. Hill states, been carefully timbered. The tunnel, shown on the plan, had, on the 4th September, been driven 123 feet, and was being carefully secured with timber as the work proceeded. A tramway is also being laid along the tunnel, by which means the quartz can be taken direct to the machinery as soon as the shaft and the tunnel meet. The shareholders will be glad to know that, notwithstanding the difficulties and delays caused by the heavy downfall of rain, the erection of the machinery has progressed satisfactorily, and that Mr. Hill is still confident of being able to start crushing operations by the New Year. As regards the quality of the stone, Mr. Hill writes in an encouraging manner, and the directors hope that as soon as all the difficulties connected with erection of the machinery have been overcome, the result of the crushings will show that Mr. Hill's prognostications have been well founded. The directors regret that so large a sum remains outstanding on account of overdue calls, as this fact betokens a want of confidence in the final success of the company which the present encouraging aspect of affairs does not in any way justify. The amount shown in the balance-sheet as overdue on account of calls on the 31st July last is Rs. 59,496, which has since been reduced to Rs. 58,480. The directors regret to report the loss of a valued colleague by the death of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The vacancy thus caused has not been filled up, and it is proposed to reduce the number of directors to seven at the forthcoming general meeting."

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their offices, No. 7 Churchgate-street, yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. O. Fielder. The report of the Directors showed that the result of the year's business was very favourable, representing a net profit of Rs. 1,45,769-3-8. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was recommended, which will absorb Rs. 93,750; and Rs. 25,000 was carried to the reserve fund. Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company; and Messrs. Pallonjee F. Mehta and Nusserwanjee S. Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, and Secretaries brought the meeting to a close.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 9th September, 1882. The following is one of the resolutions confirmed by the meeting yesterday:—

"That the company do accept the resignation by Messrs. John Gordon and Co. of their office of agents of the company on the terms that such resignation shall take effect upon the confirmation of this resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, applicable to the passing of special resolutions, and that Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the company be cancelled, and that the following Article be substituted in lieu thereof:—The partners who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co. shall be the agents of the company, and their remuneration as such agents as aforesaid shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per pound avoirdupois on all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold by the company, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale of all other articles and things sold by the company; and the company do hereby approve, adopt, and confirm the agreement, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1882, made between John Gordon & Co., the Agents of the Gordon Mills, Limited, for and on behalf of the Gordon Mills, Limited, of the first part, the said John Gordon & Co. of the second part, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Esq., of the third part, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsy of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, Esq., of the fourth part, John Gordon of Bombay, European inhabitant, Esq., of the fifth part, Erachshaw Manockjee Mulla of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Esq., of the sixth part, and D. M. Petit Sons and Co. of the seventh part."

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

ENTRANCE OF THE KHEDIVE INTO CAIRO.

REORGANISATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 25, EVENING.

The Khedive was escorted from Raseltin Palace through Alexandria by a squadron of the Bengal Lancers, and arrived at Cairo at three o'clock this afternoon, where he was received by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Sir Garnet Wolseley. The route from the railway station to the palace was lined by British troops, and the city was decorated. The populace received His Highness very cordially.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Khedive, with the approval of the British Government, has invited Baker Pasha to reorganise the Egyptian Army.

The declaration of the British Government respecting the policy they intend to pursue in Egypt is anxiously awaited by the Powers.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The question as to the re-assembling of the Conference at Constantinople has been deferred during the exchange of views by the Powers.

MR. JOHN DILLON.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for Tipperary, has resigned his seat in Parliament on the ground of ill-health.

THE GRAND SHERRIFF OF MECCA.

Abdullah Dowd, the brother of the Sherriff of Mecca, who was murdered some months ago, has been appointed Grand Sherriff of Mecca.

THE CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

Match 4, the Deccan Cup, was won by the Royal Irish Fusiliers with a score of 318, the Bombay and the Railway Volunteers making a good second and third with 310 and 309 points, respectively. Highest individual score, Volunteer Major, B. V., 60 points, Rs. 20.

Match 31—Private Robstien, R. I. F. 31 points; private. Mellis, R. I. F. 30; Private Baker, R. I. Fusiliers, 30.

Match 32.—Drummer Toms, Royal Irish, 33 points; Sergeant-Major Hoey, Rifle Brigade, 33; Naik Shaik Currim, 9th Regiment, 33; Private Gavin, R. I., 32; Corporal Murry, East Yorkshire, 32; Vol. Major, B. V., 31.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria left here for Bombay this evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Potaro, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the 24th instant.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 23rd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. Via Amoor, interrupted beyond Amoy.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. Via Amoor interrupted beyond Amoy.

[illegible]RRACHEE, Sept. 25, 9-15 p.m.—Bushire-Fao cable interrupted.

[illegible]VAL OF THE OVERLAND [illegible] THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]s. Malwa, Commander [illegible] Bombay harbour from [illegible]clock, with the Euro[illegible]tember and the following

FROM [illegible]—Mr. Dinamon[illegible]

FROM VENICE.

Major Frere.	Mr. C. Sympson.
Major and Mrs. Randall.	Mr. and Mrs. Prescott.
Mr. Greenwood.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps.	Col. Nicholson.
Mrs. Johns, child and infant.	Mr. Leslie.
Mrs. N. Johns.	Capt. Grey.
Miss Johns.	Mr. R. M. Waller.
Mr. Cockerill.	Mr. F. Harris.
Mr. and Mrs. Richie.	Dr. Ross.
Mr. O. D. Clark.	Major A. R. Wilkinson.
Lt.-Col. Lindsay.	Mr. J. Fraser.

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr. T. Ogilvie.	Miss Firnham.
Lt. G. Herbert.	Miss Morris.
Major F. Boileau.	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. H. Ross.	Mr. and Mrs. Belsher.
Col. and Mrs. Tucker.	Mr. Belcher, Junior.
Mr. Barton.	Lt. Col. Carey.

FROM ADEN.

Capt. J. Bingham.	Mrs. Bingham and five children.

Left Suez 48 hours late, having taken 44 hours in getting through the Canal owing to stoppages. Experienced light winds and fine weather throughout the passage from Suez. On the morning of the 22nd, at 4-45, in lat. 13-18, N long. 48-14 E, observed a very brilliant comet bearing nearly east. The bright nebulæ extending 8' 45", but a faint nebula could be traced some distance farther. Sept. 20, 5-30 a.m.—Passed the Austrian Lloyds' s.s. Daphne, bound north, and at 8-30 p.m. the P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, bound north.

THE MAILS.

The s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday.

The s. s. Cathay, which left Bombay on the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on Monday.

A GENERAL meeting of the Mahomedans of Meerut convened by the Mahomedan Association, Meerut, was held on the 23rd instant to congratulate the British Government on the triumph gained by the British arms in Egypt. A telegram to the *Pioneer* says that Nawab Ahmadullah Khan and Syud Mahomed Mir delivered able speeches on the occasion, and dwelt on the strength of the British Government and the peace and freedom enjoyed by the Mahomedans under its benign rule.

A CALCUTTA telegram, dated Sept. 23, states:—"A number of the Indian transports, returning to Bombay from Suez, have been ordered to remain at Aden pending the receipt of instructions which may necessitate their return to Suez. This points to the early return of the Indian Contingent."

COLONEL O. L. SMITH, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, writes to the *Pioneer*:—"The correspondent who informed you that Mr. Leigh Smith, the Arctic explorer, rescued by Sir Allen Young, is Mr. Lee Smith, the Civil Engineer, well-known in the Punjab, is wrong. I know the latter gentleman, and the former is my first cousin. He is a barrister, and has never been to India. He is a first cousin of Miss Florence Nightingale, and a grandson of William Smith, who, for a great many years, was Member for Norwich, and the coadjutor of Wilberforce and Clarkson in the abolition of slavery."

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, is at present the guest of Mr. Grant Duff at Ootacamund. It is stated that Mr. Hunter will visit the great Roman Catholic College at Negapatam and one or two centres of Protestant Christian population in Southern India, before he opens the Education Commission at Madras at the beginning of October.

WRITING of the Bombay Government's Local Self-government Resolution, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"The plea of the local Government is the threadbare protest of prematurity; in the words of the Resolution, 'political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot be wisely forced into premature development.' This is an objection which the advocates of self-government have grown tired of answering; and it might have been expected that even its opponents would have recognized that now that the decision has been taken, its validity has entirely vanished. There is plenty of room still for difference on the thousand and one questions which the new measures raise and will raise, but there can be only one opinion that, in coming to issue on this point with the Supreme Government, the Government of Bombay has taken a deplorably mistaken course."

ABOUT 1,200 cattle are reported to have been attacked by rinderpest in the Sialkote District during the last few weeks; and of these about one-half have died. Veterinary Surgeon Nunn, the officer on special duty under the Punjab Government, is making a tour through the infected districts, doing all he can to check the spread of the disease by preventing the indiscriminate mixing of the sick and healthy cattle.

THE young Maharajah of Mysore is fond of manly games, and amongst other sports, indulges in polo. A Bangalore paper says:—Since the advent of the Lancers polo has become more popular in the station. H. H. of Mysore has frequently taken part in the game since his visit here, and the words, "Go it, Rajah," "Well done, Rajah," might be heard on all sides when His Highness made a good stroke or two. One or two other native gentlemen also take part in the game.

THE Allahabad paper has an article on the subject of native marriage customs and the remarriage of widows. Our contemporary concludes that "the practical work of native societies which may be formed for the support of the widow re-marriage movement should be that of trying to persuade people in whose families girls may become virgin-widows to spare such girls the ill-treatment to which the vile custom now existing exposes them. The second object should be to discountenance the stupid and abominable custom of child-marriage, out of which the embarrassment about the virgin-widow question arises. It is entirely owing to incrustations of folly in the shape of social customs which every observer of another nationality, not himself enslaved to them, must regard with contempt, that the pure or profound religous philosophy of the Hindus is so little appreciated or understood by the world at large. There is no man living at this moment a greater enemy of his country, really, than that Hindu father, whoever he may be, who is a *particeps criminis* in the ill-usage and degradation of a helpless widow daughter belonging to his household.

TROUBLES between the British North Borneo Company and the natives have commenced. The first victim to the head-hunting Dyaks since the establishment of the Company has been an unfortunate but ardent American in their employ, by the name of Witti, who was murdered while on an exploring expedition on the banks of the Telessie river, on the confines of the Saboh territory. He apparently had been living among the men of the tribe on the most friendly terms up to the time of his murder. The *Straits Times* remarks that to make no attempt to punish the guilty tribe would be to invite further disturbances, cause insecurity of human life in their territory, and tend materially to injure the Company's prestige.

"H. R." WRITES to an up-country paper on the subject of "Medical attendance in Kashmir":—Can you tell me why a Civil Surgeon is sent to Kashmir? I really ask for information's sake. Is he supposed to attend the Resident only, or the Resident and visitors generally? I have been—well, more than once to Kashmir, but I have always seen the Civil Surgeon amusing himself like the rest of the visitors, going on shikar, visiting this place and that place, and in fact looking upon his term in Kashmir as a complete holiday. And yet I believe the Civil Surgeon is positively paid extra for enjoying himself in this way. Fancy the Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal or Simla going off for his own amusement into the interior! Of course, I know that in Kashmir there is the very excellent Medical Mission; but if they attend to the visitors, again I ask what is a Civil Surgeon sent for? This season there has been more than one death amongst the European visitors. Would it be impertinent to ask where the Civil Surgeon was on each occasion? I can undertake to say where he was *not*.

M. CHAPIER, vice-president of the Société Géologique de France, it is stated, is about to be sent out by the French Government to study the geology and mineralogy of India.

AN odd coincidence is noted by *Truth*. The Château de la Terrasse, at Asnières, described by Alphonse Daudet in his "Kings in Exile," has just been hired as a residence by Ismail Pasha.

DR. GATLING writing to the American *Army and Navy Journal*, published at New York, concerning some improvements he has been making in the original machine gun—the Gatling—says:—"The new improvements recently made in the feed of the Gatling gun have proved a great success. This improved feed is positive and certain in its action, and enables the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, and gives it a power and effectiveness not heretofore attained by any other fire-arm. In other words, with this new improvement balls can be fired into the air from the gun at the rate of over a thousand per minute, and by giving the gun the required degree of elevation, the balls so discharged can be made to fall on men behind entrenched positions at any distances, say from 100 to 3,500 yards from the gun.

"KOSMOS" thus discourses in the *World* on Mr. Trevelyan's qualifications:—Your official tour in Ireland just concluded is an event upon which you may be congratulated. It was, perhaps, a trifle too theatrical in some of its aspects to suit all tastes. One might have almost thought that its chief purpose was to advertise to the Irish people, and, indeed, to the world generally, your capacity for work, your power of uniting physical and intellectual exertion—the toils of the platform with the unintermitted functions of official routine. The Irish are said to possess in a high degree all the domestic virtues, and the spectacle of their Chief Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Trevelyan and Master Trevelyan, may be regarded as an artistically contrived appeal to the home affections of a warm-hearted and impulsive race. Mr. Forster made these ceremonial progresses unaccompanied by any member of his family, and, as he addressed audiences at different points in his journey, there was nothing in his name, his appearance, or his words, to suggest that there was a tender place in his rough nature. A greater contrast to Mr. Forster than yourself could be scarcely imagined. After his shaggy exterior your neat presence must be an agreeable change to the eyes of the Irish people. His voice grated upon their ears like the scraping of a file or the discords of a fiddle; your tones are clear, musical, and flute-like. Mr. Forster's sentences were as clumsy and as ill-constructed as the coat which he wore upon his back; the periods which you command are well-turned, perfectly polished, and conceived with a diligent eye to literary effect.

MEN in Europe are taking to wearing bracelets. The *Daily Telegraph* says the custom is common in countries where the prevalent creed is Roman Catholicism. The porte-bonheur is an old-established institution in the Austrian and Italian cavalry, and, indeed, the majority of Austrian noblemen, being addicted to field sports, are accustomed to wear St. George's medals, set in silvern bracelets, upon one or other arm, the subduer of the dragon being generally recognised by equestrians as their patron Saint. Archduke Rudolph, the Austrian Crown Prince, wears upon his left wrist a bracelet of chain-mail, visible in a photograph taken immediately after his marriage which represents him arm-in-arm with the Archduchess Stephanie. The late King Victor Emmanuel, a mighty hunter in his day, always wore a massive bracelet containing a medallion of St. Hubert, the same that is now worn in memory of him by his son, Italy's actual Sovereign. Austrian naval officers are addicted to the wearing of porte-bonheurs in which are medals bearing the effigy of St. Peter, whilst the bracelets of imperial and Royal Artillery officers are invariably commemorative of St. Barbara's piety and personal attractions. Rossi and Salvini, the two great Italian tragedians, being also excellent horsemen, have caused broad bands of silver, framing medals of St. George, to be riveted upon their upper right arms. It is even believed that this bracelet-wearing fashion has spread to England, and has been adopted by more than one distinguished personage.

A RUSSIAN officer, writing in the *Golos* of St. Petersburg, discusses the chances of a German attack on Russia. By the law of the 6th of March, 1880, he says Germany has increased her army by 25,000 men in time of peace and 85,000 in case of war, so that she can now place a force of 1,643,000 men in the field. Her engineer department has diverted all its energies from the fortifications on her western frontier to those on the north and north-east. Posen, Thorn, Konigsberg, and Kiel are now among the strongest places in Europe, and new works will shortly be erected at Memel, Pillau, Stralsund, and Wismar. Berlin is being protected by the strengthening of the fortress of Kustrin, and the new metropolitan railway at Berlin, which connects the western with the northern lines, has made it possible to throw the eleven army corps which are stationed to the west of the capital upon the Russian frontier without any stoppage. Should war break out, the main body of the German army would be concentrated at Posen, six days march from the frontier, and smaller divisions would be stationed at Breslau and Konigsberg. The first point of attack would be the trilateral Sieradz, Novogeorgievsk, and Warsaw. Russia would then probably have to evacuate Poland, in order not to divide her army, unless she should wish to accept a decisive battle in the open. The writer fully admits that the organization of the German army is superior to that of the Russian. Although, he says, there is a great want of officers and non-commissioned officers, the establishment of lieutenants being nearly two-fifths below its full strength and there being 3,000 vacancies among the non-commissioned officers, the system of mobilization is so complete that the infantry can be placed on a war footing in six days, the artillery in eight, and the whole of the German army in ten. On the other hand, he thinks that a German attack on Russia would certainly be followed by a French attack on Germany; in which case Russia would have little difficulty in repelling any troops that the Germans could parse for a Russian campaign.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Lecture, Grant-road Church, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Inchmornish (s) and Inchrhona (s), from Ismailia; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Pandora (s), Trieste; Edwin (s), North Shields.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 24th:—Khalif (s), for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tuscany and the s. s. Thibet left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	The Gallant Soldier	E. Hare.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Valse	Casino Tänze	Gung'l.
Potpourri	A Musical Tour through Europe	Conradie.
Polka	Colonel	Hervé.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE.—Mr. Ramchunder Bose will lecture this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Grant-road Church, on the "Moral Teachings of Socrates." Free to all.

RETURNED TRANSPORTS.—The Government transport steamers Inchmornish, Captain J. D. Day, and Inchrhona, Captain E. A. Brown, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Ismailia.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rajina Hoosaina was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 28 in cash from Cooverjee Jadowjee. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapore Hindoo burning-ground, on the body of Rowjee Babajee, aged one year. Deceased upset a chattie of boiling water upon himself, and was scalded to death. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Antone DeSouza was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two bottles of whiskey, valued at Rs. 4, from the store-room of the steamship Zambesi, the property of the P. and O. Company. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Frederick Collier was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of trousers, a waistcoat, and a neck-tie, valued at Rs. 5, from the Strangers' Home, Byculla, the property of an inmate of the Home, named Charles Patterson. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Govind Pandoo, a servant at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment at Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three phials, and a quantity of corks, nails, and sugar, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital, on the body of Pirrera Giacomo, aged eighteen years. Deceased was a seaman of the steamship Abyssinia. He died from the effects of injuries he sustained on Saturday, the 23rd instant, by an accidental fall from the upper deck into the hold of the vessel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Messrs. Treacher and Co. have just received from England a splendid writing cabinet of solid silver throughout, the cover beautifully chased. It has been obtained by special order from London, and is a splendid sample of silversmith's work. The weight of the cabinet, which is fitted with calendar, paper and pen racks, ink-bottles, drawer, &c., is 30 lbs., and the cost about four thousand rupees. It is intended, we understand, for a present by one of Bombay's merchant princes to a Persian prince.

A DANGEROUS BUFFALO.—A buffalo, at about 7 o'clock on Monday evening last, ran into the compound of Mr. Jehangerjee Eduljee Davur's bungalow, situated on Government Gate-road, Parell, and gored an Arab horse belonging to that gentleman, and valued at Rs. 1,000. The horse died shortly after. The buffalo bolted out of the compound on to the public road and knocked down three persons at the Parell village; and a police sepoy (No. 723 E) who tried to seize the animal while it was bolting past the Chinchpoogly police chowkey was lifted off his legs on its horns, carried about twenty paces, and then dashed to the ground. The man was seriously injured on his left side, and, with the others attacked, was attended to at the J. J. Hospital. The buffalo, it appears, came down the road from Matoonga. It has not as yet been ascertained by the police who is the owner of the animal.

THE KHAN OF KHYRPORE.—We understand that His Highness Mir Ali Murad, of Khyrpore, leaves Kurrachee for his own State by train to-morrow. His Highness' visit, we believe, was undertaken for the purpose of conferring with the Commissioner-in-Sind as to the settlement of certain personal family matters. We are glad to know that His Highness has enjoyed the short change to Kurrachee, and hope that he may continue in his usual good health and spirits, neither of which have been affected by the recent shock to the system from the attempt made upon his life.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY IN SIND.—We hear of a loss in the Post-office which calls for inquiry by the Deputy Postmaster-General. It appears that a registered parcel, containing the first halves of currency notes of the value of three hundred odd rupees, and a few medals, was recently despatched by a member of the European Constabulary at Kurrachee to a friend at Sukkur. The parcel arrived safely at Sukkur, but the postal peon to whom it was entrusted for delivery to the addressee protests that it was lost by him after leaving the Post-office, and that he cannot explain how or where it left his possession.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Cameo, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the caveator, said he had pointed out the other day the very speculative character of Hormarjee's transactions and the enormous extent to which he had drawn on the credit of the firm. An offer had been made to show the caveator the slips for Government paper of the value of Rs. 1,60,000; but those slips could prove nothing now. The court must come to the conclusion, said the learned counsel, that Mr. Ardasir would never have sanctioned such speculation, and that he was not likely to have made a gift of money to his son to carry on such speculation after his death. None of the alterations in the will to which he had referred were, Mr. Inverarity submitted, such as the testator would have made or approved of. Hormarjee had deceived his father once in reference to the power of attorney. The court would see that Mr. Ardasir had never consented to give to Hormarjee such extensive powers as were contained in exhibit Y., one of the powers being to sell Lowjee Castle. The testator consulted the caveator in the matter, expressing his great annoyance, and saying that he never intended to give such extensive powers to Hormarjee. He was going to insert an advertisement in the newspapers cancelling the power, but at the suggestion of the caveator contented himself with sending a circular to the banks. The caveator discovered that, by adding the word "and" in the power, Hormarjee had considerably extended his powers. The discovery was made in time, and the word "and" in the fair copy was struck out. Hormarjee asked the caveator if it was not a clever thing to do; and the caveator told him he would call it by an uglier name. It would be found that Hormarjee's story about the testator pronouncing an opinion on the caveator's capacity was a pure invention, a flight of Hormarjee's fancy. He had been caught tripping with reference to the furniture of Lowjee Castle, and that was the way of testing the accuracy of his alleged conversations with his father. Hormarjee said that on the morning of the 3rd May last, on looking over the draft will, his father said the word "desired" (in reference to such furniture as Mrs. Ardasir might desire to have) was very extensive, and that the word "required" should be inserted instead. Now, Mr. Inverarity said, it would be found that neither the word "desired" nor the word "required" appeared in the draft on the 3rd or even the 4th May; and that the words were not inserted and amended in the draft until after it was returned by counsel. If his Lordship therefore disbelieved Hormarjee's evidence that the testator gave him instructions on the morning of the 4th May to insert the word "required," there was absolutely no evidence to support the allegation. It was an important point, because it showed that Hormarjee had invented the story that his father gave him instructions on the morning of the 4th May with reference to the furniture. His theory was proved to be entirely unfounded. Then, he had stated that he could not read the draft will to his father on the evening of the 3rd May because Dinbai and Pootlibai were near his father that evening. It would be shown that neither of these young ladies was at Lowjee Castle that evening. The witness Furdoonjee, who was called to confirm Hormarjee as to the reading of the draft will, contradicted him in every important particular. Furdoonjee implied that the draft was read on the 2nd May, whereas it was not taken to Lowjee Castle until the evening of the 3rd May. Furdoonjee distinctly fixed the time by saying that it was two or three days before the testator's last drive out. Mr. Inverarity drew his Lordship's attention to what he said were important discrepancies between Hormarjee's and Furdoonjee's statements. Hormarjee was also directly contradicted by Mrs. Ardasir as to what took place on the morning of the 4th May. On all the important points, therefore, his Lordship had Hormarjee's story disproved. His own witness, Mr. Greenwood, contradicted him, on the garbled accounts that had been placed before him, as to the profits he had made by his transactions. The testator could not possibly have consented to his charities and his allowances to his poor relatives being entirely swept away after his death; and no adequate reason had been given why the testator should have made the important alterations in the will in favour of Hormarjee alone. Mr. Inverarity affirmed that Hormarjee had given an additional false reason for the cutting down of Mrs. Ardasir's monthly allowance from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500. There was no evidence beyond Hormarjee's allegations that the testator knew of the alterations that had been made in Hormarjee's favour. It lay upon Hormarjee to prove that his father had given his consent to those alterations. A reasonable doubt had arisen, as was admitted by Mr. Spencer in his letter. It did not lie on him (Mr. Inverarity) to prove that those alterations were not sanctioned by the testator. A doubt existed; and therefore, the learned counsel said, the will was not proved. There was absolutely no corroboration of Hormarjee's statement that the will was read out to the testator; still less that the particular passages in favour of Hormarjee were read out to him; for the witness who was called to support him deposed to a totally different time and different circumstances. It was quite easy for Hormarjee to produce independent evidence; but he had not done so. Hormusjee Master might have been called to be present at the reading of the will, or Dr. Smith might have been asked to read out the particular passages in favour of Hormarjee. There was evidence to show that on the evening of the 8th May, as to the dimensions of the will, Mr. Ardasir exclaimed, "Oh, why so long?" If the will had been read out to him on the morning of the 4th May, and had been left with him, he would have formed an idea of the length of the document, and would not have expressed surprise in the manner he did. He would in that case have seen the omission of the words "per mensem" relative to Pootlibai's allowance, just a line or two over his signature. Dr. Smith told them that, in signing each sheet of the will on the morning of the 9th May, Mr. Ardasir merely put his signature without looking at the contents; and thus the omission as to Pootlibai's allowance and the alterations in favour of Hormarjee were not noticed by him. Mr. Chalk had stated that Mr. Ardasir never himself read any of his wills or codicils, but had them read out to him. Hormarjee probably thought that his father would ask him to read merely the alterations which he had ordered to be made regarding Mr. Ardasir; and knowing his father's practice to get documents read out to him, he had his temptation. He had no fear of detection; for directly the will was executed and sealed up, it was taken to and deposited with the Registrar. It was a very extraordinary circumstance that no copy of the will of May, 1882, was made in the book in which copies of the other wills and codicils had been made; but that a copy was made in a new book. The learned counsel, citing three English cases, argued that where a will was propounded by a party who was most benefited by it, the court was called upon to be vigilant and jealous, and the conscience of the court should be satisfied that the contents of the will expressed the true intentions of the testator; and further, where a doubt arose, the will must be rejected. When he had read the evidence recorded on behalf of the caveator, Mr Inverarity said the court must come to the conclusion that this was as suspicious a will as ever came before a Probate Court, and that as the duty of clearing the will of all suspicions was cast upon the propounder, which had not been done in this case, the will must be pronounced against. The learned counsel regretted that his witnesses were not present before the court to give evidence, as a telling witness, when in the witness-box, might produce an impression on the mind of the court as to the veracity of the evidence given. Owing, however, to a prejudice amongst the wealthier class of natives against their ladies appearing in a public court, the evidence of the ladies of the testator's family had to be taken *de bene esse*. Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir objected to his wife, Dhunbai, appearing in court; and a similar objection was made by others.

Mr. Inverarity then read the *de bene esse* examination of Dhunbai, believing that the court would come to the conclusion that she had been giving her evidence with perfect honesty, omitting even facts which told against the applicant because she had not heard them. Meherbai, Mrs. Ardasir, had stood well a very long examination, from half-past 7 o'clock in the morning till half-past 6 o'clock in the evening. Her evidence was read next, but was not finished at the rising of the court.

SEPTEMBER 26.

MR. INVERARITY, having finished the reading of the *de bene esse* examination of Meherbai, Mrs. Ardasir, tendered a letter written to her by Edulji Nusserwanji Colabawalla, in which he acknowledged that he had been receiving from her all the monthly allowances made to him by her husband, thus enabling Mrs. Ardasir to repel the imputation made against her that she had been improperly pocketing the allowances for some months.

Mr. Lang objected to the admission of the letter, submitting that it was written after the dispute between Mrs. Ardasir and her husband had arisen, and that it was probably written under compulsion. The caveator should call Colabawalla, who was living at Poona.

Mr. Inverarity said it was not alleged that the imputation regarding Colabawalla's allowance was the cause of Mr. Ardasir's reducing his wife's monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000. It had been introduced merely to throw dirt upon Mrs. Ardasir; and the learned counsel said he was entitled to show that the imputation was unfounded.

His Lordship took a note of Mr. Lang's objection, and allowed the letter to go in, together with a receipt that accompanied it.

Mr. Inverarity next read the *de bene esse* examination of Dinbai, wife of Jamsetjee Bomonjee, a nephew of Mr. Ardasir, and of Pootlibai, the testator's daughters.

The following witness was then called on behalf of the caveator:—

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharocha, examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am an accountant, and have at the request of the caveator examined the books of the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee, and also of the applicant Hormarjee. I examined the books with a view to ascertain the income of the estate. The gross income of the Coorla estate was not posted, but was given me by Hormusjee Master at Rs. 39,376, and the expenditure at Rs. 11,026. I myself found the average expenditure, for five years to be Rs. 14,855. I have taken the net income of the Coorla estate at Rs. 25,000; the gross income of the Municipal Hall at Rs. 16,800; of the ground at Parell at Rs. 2,000, and of the Churneywady stable at Rs. 420 per annum. Those are all the rent-producing properties; and the total income is Rs. 44,220. The annual expenditure of the Municipal Hall is Rs. 1,769; Lowjee Castle, Rs. 1,066; Churneywady stable, Rs. 40; Rose Cottage, Rs. 146; Bounty Hall, Rs. 1,204; and Belle View, Rs. 666. I have put down the repairs for the properties at Rs. 2,500. The total charges of that kind come to Rs. 7,891. The net income of the immovable estate is thus Rs. 36,829. I have also made an estimate of the movable estate as on the 31st May, 1882. I took down the net amount at Rs. 18,03,830. The amounts to be paid out as legacies and for expenses make a total of Rs. 17,59,100, leaving a residue of Rs. 44,730. That leaves Rs. 38,618 available for annuities and charities. But after paying the annuities alone, there would be a deficiency of Rs. 5,082, omitting Mrs. Ardasir's bills for Rs. 22,675 and omitting any extra cost that may be incurred for borrowing three-and-a-half lakhs for Hormarjee. Thus there would be nothing left for charities. I have made an estimate of income, &c., under the will of December, 1879. The total income will be Rs. 73,178. The charges amount to Rs. 51,700 per annum, leaving a residue of Rs. 21,478 for charities. I also found out the amounts spent by Mr. Ardasir every year in charity. The monthly payments, exclusive of the general charities, came up to Rs. 1,596, making Rs. 19,152 per annum. His donations and general charities were also large. The average for the last five years came to Rs. 28,197 per annum; and the average for the last thirteen years was Rs. 20,451 per annum. The monthly payments were made to 46 different persons in Bombay and 15 in Surat. In two instances in Bombay the allowances were as high as Rs. 200 per month, and the other payments were from Rs. 4 to Rs. 60 a month. In Surat they ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a month. A number of the payments were made to women both in Bombay and Surat. Besides this, there were monthly payments of Rs. 45 and Rs. 12 at Mahableshwur and Poona respectively to poor people. I have also ascertained Hormarjee's position on the 24th June, 1882. I first examined the firm's books. The value of Government paper bought by Hormarjee up to 24th June, 1882, was, according to the bank slips, Rs. 41,95,300. There was also Government paper worth Rs. 10,97,000, for which no slips were produced. That made a total of Rs. 52,93,300. In addition to that it was stated to me that Government paper worth Rs. 1,60,000 had been purchased, but no slips were produced for that amount. Counterfoils of cheques were produced, but there was nothing on the counterfoils to show that the cheques had been given for Government paper. During the same period I found Government paper for Rs. 48,04,700 had been sold by Hormarjee; and also Rs. 3,45,000 worth of paper verified by bank pass-books. The total of Government paper sold was Rs. 51,49,700. The balance of Government paper was Rs. 1,43,000. On the 12th August Government paper worth Rs. 1,48,000 was shown to me and Mr. A. F. Moos. I wanted to take the particulars of the notes shown to me, but was not allowed to do so. The Rs.1,60,000 worth of paper ought also to have been in hand. None of it was produced to me, but I was told that it had been sold. Hormarjee did not produce any slip for a lakh of rupees. I had no doubt that he had sold for a lakh of rupees, because I had no doubt the paper was in the possession of Mr. Spencer. I did not ask for any voucher. Supposing that money had been paid away in June for losses, and Government paper were produced to me in August representing those payments, I could not satisfy myself without further information such as I asked for and could not get.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

APPELLATE COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice MELVILL and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

SUIT AGAINST A DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.

KALIDAS GOPALDAS *vs.* THE MUNICIPALITY OF DHANDHOOKA.

THIS was an appeal by the plaintiff against the decision of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, who found that a certain open square surrounded by houses in Dhandhooka was not private property, but vested in the Municipality as a public street or space. When the appeal came on for hearing before their Lordships, Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, for the Municipality of Dhandhooka, the respondents.

This suit was originally instituted by the plaintiff in the court of the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, for a declaration that an order issued by the defendant for the removal of a wooden bench erected in an open square in front of the plaintiff's house at Dhandhooka, on the ground that the court vested in the Municipality as a public street or space, was illegal and *ultra vires*. The defendant contended that the Municipality had power to issue the order in this case under section 17 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873. The Assistant Judge held that the *onus* lay on the plaintiff to show that at some time during the past twenty years access to the court had been barred against the public in the exercise of the right of private ownership. As no evidence was adduced to establish this, the Assistant Judge found that the court had become a public street.

On appeal, Mr. M. B. Baker, C. S., the District Judge of Ahmedabad, confirmed the Assistant Judge's decision. Plaintiff thereupon appealed to the High Court, and their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on both sides, gave the following decision:—

The piece of ground to which this suit relates is an open square surrounded by houses, and with a narrow entrance, to which it is stated that there was originally a door. The houses formerly belonged to a single owner, and there can be no doubt that the square court was then the property of that owner. The houses are now held by different proprietors, and the District Judge has found that, because the occupant of each house has a right of way across the court, therefore the court vests in the Municipality as a public street or space. To this reasoning we are unable to assent. The Assistant Judge has based his judgment on different grounds. He says "The question arises how and when the court ceased to be private property. In the opinion of the Municipal Secretary (No. 10) it became public property or street as soon as ever Manor or any member of the proprietory family had alienated one of the six houses, and admitted a single separate householder. The defendant's pleader has not wholly adopted this argument, but he has urged that because any one of the outside public might have access, if he chose, to the doors of the separate householders within the court, and because the owner of houses whose back walls bound the court on the north must have access at times in order to repair their back walls, therefore the "public" have access, ergo, the court is a street. It appears to me that these arguments are fallacious; that the houses of the court and the back walls in question might have five hundred owners or more; and that individuals to any extent from outside might have access to the doors, and yet the court be private property." In this opinion we agree. But the Assistant Judge then goes on to say: "The *onus*, I think, lies on plaintiff to show that at some time during the past twenty years, access to the court has been barred against the public in the exercise of the right of private ownership. As neither the testimony of Manor, plaintiff's maternal uncle, nor of any other witness goes so far as to establish this, I must hold that the court has become a street, as defined in Section 3 of the Act." It appears to us, however, that this final conclusion, and the reason on which it is based, are erroneous. It is proved that the property was originally private property; it is not shown that it ever ceased to be so; and the court in question is evidently not used as a thoroughfare, but only as a means of access to the houses which surround it by persons who have business with the householders. No one's rights of property would be safe, if the Municipality could take advantage of such limited access by members of the public, in order to make out a claim to hold the land in question as public property. We think that the plaintiff, if the onus of proof is upon him, has made out a case which, even as it is stated by the Courts below, is sufficient to entitle him to relief against the interference of the Municipality, whatever liability he may have incurred to an action by any of the other householders, who occupy the square. The decrees of the Courts below are accordingly amended, and the claim allowed in full with costs on defendant throughout.

THE SCHOOLMASTER VERY MUCH ABROAD.

"H. R. C." writes to the *Pioneer*:—I have just come across the enclosed copy of an old letter which may perhaps be deemed worthy of record by the Education Commission. It was written many years ago by the go-ahead master of a village school in the Nagpore district, who was weighted by a committee with old-fashioned ideas on the subject of education. The books referred to so irreverently are the English primers, illustrated with wood-cuts of animals. The description of the state of affairs is vivid, and may amuse your readers, whilst the members of the Commission may be able to extract some truth from the jest. The letter is as follows:—

To the * * * Assistant Comissioner.
From Sawlia Ram Gobind, School Master.

MOST RESPECTED SIR,—I most respectfully beg to inform you that I am going to give some trouble to your honour. Some days ago 2 boys of the 1st class and 7 boys of the lower class had left the school on their father's, and one perfidious revolter man's saying, and that man is one of the committee, he is a very talkative great obstrusioner, and a vilifier man. This man also did not take care about the work of the committee, any day, if I call him to see the school he never comes. For the inquiry of those boys about their unattendance in the school, I called their fathers, but they are come, and answered in such low, and bad manner that I did not hear with my ears. Their answer were such "that we have no need of your Cat's, Dog's, and Elephant's books progress, we only want the reading and writing *Moodee* bunniah's shop work, and some mental arithmetic." But there is no Government order that these things must be taught in the school. I am sorry that the Annual Examination is looking near with his own frightful eyes, and so many boys are lefting the school. For this reason if your honor will kindly inquire about this, and checked these men, it will be conferring a great boon on me, and I shall ever pray for your honor's benevolence and happiness.—Your most obedient and humble servant SAWLIA RAM GOBIND, School Master.

Segaon, 4th June, 1866.

In the struggle that followed, the "obstrusioner man" eventually triumphed.

BENGAL.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.—At the public sale of a small draft of Mr. Wilson's walers, forming a portion of the importation by the Rollo, a fair average price was realised for the animals, which were all high class. Some were admirable fencers taking the bars in good steeple-chasing style. Others were fine flat racers, and some appeared very fast, while several were good saddle horses, a few going in harness as well. There was an uncommonly large attendance, including many sporting men, but the lots were generally secured by the dealers, who did the most business yesterday evening. The bidding was brisk, though the advances were not very large. Mr. Wilson publicly offered to take back any animal, which the purchaser might afterwards find did not suit him, within one month, on payment only of the stable commission fees. Rs. 920 was the maximum sum the horses sold for.—*Statesman.*

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—We are glad to notice the marked attention which the recruits who have joined the Corps this year display at the morning squad drills at the head-quarters of the Corps. Over a hundred are being drilled every morning, and this is a satisfactory proof that interest in the movement is anything but lagging under the popular commandant, Major Hutchison, whose close attention to make the Corps worthy of the metropolis is shown in the energy with which he puts the combined squads through their facings every morning regularly, after the Drill Instructors have had their innings with the "raw material." We would again remind those who may have an inclination that way, that there is still plenty of room for them in the Corps, and that getting oneself enrolled is the easiest thing in the world, to say nothing of the healthful exercise which volunteering affords.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

COURT MARTIAL.—A General Court Martial for the trial of Private John Clifford, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was held on Saturday at Fort St. George, under the Presidentship of Colonel W. H. G. Palmer, Commanding 22nd Regiment, N. I. Major Evelyn S. Skinner, Judge Advocate, Presidency Circle, conducted the proceedings. The prisoner was arraigned on the following charges: (1st) being guilty of contempt of a Court Martial, by using insulting language to a District Court Martial assembled for his trial at Fort St. George, on 5th August, that is to say, having, when asked by the President of the said Court Martial: "Do you object to be tried by me as the President, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over," used in sulting language as follows:—"Yes, you are a lot of——there is not a gentleman amongst you——"; and again when the oath was being administered to the members: "What the h——is the use of that, it's all nonsense, I know what I shall get; 730 days;" (2ndly) With having at Madras, on 7th August, when ordered by Sargeant H. Larrett, his superior officer, and in the execution of his office, to stand to attention when visited by the Orderly Officer, not done so, but instead remained lying on his cot, saying "I'm not going to stand to attention for any one," or words to that effect. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both the charges. The proceedings which contain the finding and sentence have been submitted for the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and will be duly published in the General Orders.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE AGRA COLLEGE.—Rajah Jaggat Sinha, of Tajpore, has offered Rs. 4,500 to Government for the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 15 a month in connection with the third year class of the Agra College in memory of his father, the late Rajah Pertap Sinha.

THE COMET.—A Toondla correspondent writes:—"For the benefit of your readers I would mention that a comet is now visible. I saw it this morning (the 22nd) at 5, in the eastern horizon. It appeared of the size and appearance of the comet that was visible to us last year. Two natives told me that this comet had been visible for three days."

DOUBLE MURDER AT PHALERA.—A correspondent writes:—"At about 7 a.m. yesterday (21st instant) one Bhola Singh, a store peon in the Locomotive Department at the Phalera Station, on the Rajputana Railway, possessed himself of a tulwar and ran *amuk* in the Locomotive shed. He killed two fitters, and then went in search of two other men whose lives he wished to take, brandishing his tulwar and keeping at bay every one he met with on his road. The entire police staff, seven in number, kept about him, at a distance of some 30 yards; each policeman was armed with a club, but not one of them had pluck to attempt to disarm the murderer. As soon as intimation was brought to the Station Master (Mr. Lloyd) he and his assistant (Mr. Spingeon) got hold of their Volunteer Rifles, and hastened after the murderer who was at this time advancing towards the station in pursuit of one of his victims. Messrs. Lloyd and Spingeon brought up their Rifles to the present, and Mr. Lloyd ordered Bhoola Sing to throw down his tulwar, otherwise they would fire. The man after some slight deliberation threw down his weapon, whereupon the whole police force valiantly arrested him! In a large station like Phalera, there was not such a thing as handcuffs or anklets at hand, nor was there any proper place wherein a prisoner could be confined securely. On being interrogated as to why he had done this atrocious deed, the murderer stated calmly and deliberately that it was his intention to kill four men who were his enemies, and that he had failed in his object owing to the appearance of Mr. Lloyd on the scene. The railway native staff were paralyzed by the attack, and the station was throughout the day in a state of great excitement. The affair shows the local Railway Police to be far from up to their work, and an inquiry should be made into the behaviour of the seven constables."—*Pioneer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN C[illegible]
By far the most efficacious resto[illegible] Medical Officer of Health, S[illegible] were asked for an exp[illegible] which for so many ye[illegible] of Dr. de Jongh's [illegible] that it is ou[illegible] and regi[illegible] no ot[illegible] unit[illegible]

A POETICAL THIEF.

THE hero of the following Police Court case would be an invaluable recruit for the Salvation Army. Judging from the exhibition in Court, he is possessed of considerable power of oratory, and the Police records appear to show that he would form a sufficiently striking example of vice reclaimed:—

AT the Nenagh Petty Sessions, according to the *Kilkenny Moderator*, an ex-draper's assistant, named John Anthony Maher, formerly of Roscrea, lately of Nenagh, and latest of Rathdowney, was brought up in custody, charged by sub-constable Jeremiah Regan with having stolen a silk umbrella from the house of Dr. Morton, Summer-hill, Nenagh, on Saturday, the 12th July. The principal evidence for the prosecution was that of Nanny Ralph, a servant in the employment of Dr. Morton, who deposed that on the day in question the prisoner called at her master's house and asked if Dr. Morton was in. She replied that he was not, and asked if Mrs. Morton would do. She then went to acquaint her mistress of the presence of the man in the hall who wanted to see the doctor. On her (witness's) return to the hall she missed from the stand a silk umbrella, the property of a young lady then on a visit to Mrs. Morton. The umbrella now produced was the one taken from the hall.

The Chairman:—Is that the man (prisoner) whom you saw in the Hall?

Witness.—It is, Sir.

Prisoner (assuming a tragic air):—

"Lady, look me straight in the face,
I am but the wreck of a Royal race;
Of fortune and friends they have bereft me;
I'm John Anthony Maher, that's all that's now left me."

(Laughter.)

Evidence was then given by a Mrs. Margaret Minogue to the effect that on the evening in question the prisoner came to her husband's house and asked her to buy the umbrella for 2s, but she said she did not want to buy it; he then said he was very hungry, that he wanted his dinner, and that she might have "the article" for a shilling; she gave him the shilling "through compassion, your worship," though she had not known him before, neither did she ask him his name.

The Chairman expressed his surprise that a person of such apparent respectability as Mrs. Minogue should have purchased a valuable umbrella from such a man as the prisoner for a shilling; to which the prisoner replied that she had no "forecast" in the matter.

Prisoner (who was "all impatience" to make a speech)—Well, gentlemen of the court, what do you charge me with? I went into a house to see a doctor; I was hungry, I was thirsty—(laughter)—nay, gentlemen, I was delirious; in fact, 't was our old familiar friend John Jameson that did it all—through me. (Much laughter.) I was but the "instrument." (Laughter.) If I took the umbrella—and we will assume, for argument sake, that I did—(great laughter)—I was quite unconscious of having done so; that, gentlemen, is the "head and front of my offending." Now, what's the odds—(great laughter). I had £100 a year in a draper's shop in Rathdowney. Let me go back to my business there again, and you shall never see me more.

The Chairman.—There is no doubt but that you stole this umbrella and the magistrate's—

Prisoner—Pardon me, your worship, for one moment, while I address the Court. There was often ten times as much taken from me, and I never said a word about it. I lost a chain and locket that stood me in 19s 4½d—first cost, gentlemen, I assure you—(laughter)—and I have never seen or heard of them since. I wish I were dead; and who knows if life be not what we poor mortals call death, and death the thing that we call life? There's a problem for you, gentlemen, which of you shall solve it?

The Chairman—Why did you leave Rathdowney?

Prisoner—Thereby hangs a tale—

"One evening in May, as the setting sun shone,
The shqp it was there and John Anthony gone."

(Laughter.)

The Chairman—I have here your photograph——

Prisoner (with well-feigned surprise): What! mine, your worship? Did you say my photo, my second self? (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman—Yes; and it is an accurate likeness. Look at it (and his worship confronted the prisoner with his photo at foot of which was the date "17-1-'75"—and the prisoner's name in full).

Prisoner (looking at the picture with all the air of an art critic)—Well, your worship, I cannot compliment the artist, for it is not a striking likeness. (Laughter.) However, your worship, look on that picture, then on this (striking his breast), for you may ne'er look on their like again. (Great laughter.)

The Chairman—I have also here a record of many previous convictions against you, and by which I find that you were four times convicted of larceny, seven times for vagrancy——

Prisoner—Oh! Mother o' Moses! (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Once as a public nuisance——

Prisoner (with a smirk)—You don't say so. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—And twenty-one times for drunkenness——

Prisoner—Shall I ever get drunk again? (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman—In fact, we have such a good character of you here on this record that we shall give you the benefit of it, and send you for trial on this charge to the next quarter sessions.

Prisoner—Now I should like to know who was the recording angel who went to the trouble of jotting down all my little peccadilloes. What about all the good things I have ever done? (Laughter.)

Oh! if all my meritorious deeds were stated,
They'd more than balance all you have enumerated.

The Chairman—That will do now; you may go down

Prisoner:—

"Down to the dust from which I've sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung."

(Great laughter.)

The Chairman—Constable, remove the prisoner. The case in now returned for trial to the next Quarter sessions.

Prisoner—When will the next quarter sessions be held, your worship?

The Chairman—On October 14 next.

Prisoner—Holy Moses! (Laughter.) Then John Anthony, my boy, after all your journeyings to and fro, and all the pleasant days and nights you've spent, I fear me very much that your sun has at length set, and set for ever. (Renewed laughter.)

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

M. GAMBETTA AND THE DUCLERC MINISTRY.

PARIS, August 25.

THE man who at the end of January, when M. Gambetta's Ministry was overthrown by an almost unanimous vote of the Chamber, predicted that in August the late Premier would be again exercising his occult power, and deciding by a word spoken in private the fate of Cabinets, would have been set down as a very rash prophet. Yet, though M. Duclerc is virtually bound hand and foot to M. Gambetta with his Cabinet, the Opportunist journals now all support him, with certain reserves, and even the Opposition press, the foremost among them being the Monarchial *Gaulois*, back him up. They agree in saying that the Duclerc Cabinet is now sufficiently old to enable every one to discern that M. Gambetta has again seized the occult power he exercised so successfully from the Palais Bourbon. The *Gaulois* says: "He (M. Gambetta) holds the fate of the Ministry in his hands. . . . He has understood that it would be unwise to discourage by opposition a Cabinet whose only ambition is to obey him. The vicissitudes of fortune have taught M. Gambetta that the most important thing in political life is to establish one's self firmly on the conquered field of battle, and to act generously even towards a vanquished enemy." In the meanwhile Ministers on provincial tours and the General Councils now sitting are expressing their horror of the discord which has prevailed in the Chamber, and which has prevented the passing of any of the numerous reforms promised at the last elections. They deplore that state of things, and seek a remedy, but find none except in the adoption of the *Scrutin de Liste*, which is now advocated by many who voted against it seven months ago.—*Standard's Correspondent.*

GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 27th:—

The case of two clever English rogues, Fulton and Watson, came on for hearing yesterday. It was they who, last winter, stole from a jeweller, Madame Chauvet, in the Rue des Capucines, diamonds to the value of two hundred and thirty-six thousand francs. The robbery was perpetrated in the following daring fashion. A man, calling himself Colonel Gaston, presented himself in Madame Chauvet's shop, and requested to be shown some diadem diamonds, necklaces, &c. His manners were so good and his dress so elegantly correct in every respect that the *Marchande* had no hesitation in spreading before her customer her most valuable gems. Of these the swindler made a lavish choice, and asked Madame Chauvet to place them in a small black hand-bag he had brought on purpose. In payment the pretended Colonel offered a cheque on a foreign bank, which was naturally enough refused. "Wait a moment," cried the blackleg, "I will get it changed at the bank, and bring your notes. Keep the hand-bag; I shall be back directly." So saying he disappeared. Almost immediately he had left the shop a respectably dressed woman entered and requested to be shown a certain ring in the shop window. While Madame Chauvet was occupied in getting the ring the "Colonel's" accomplice succeeded in adroitly substituting an absolutely similar hand-bag for the on[illegible] left on the counter. This done, she quickly ch[illegible] her ring, and left. When evening came with[illegible] her customer returning, Madame Chauvet op[illegible] the bag—which she thought was the same on[illegible] "the Colonel" had left—and discovered [illegible] had been robbed. When Fulton and Wat[illegible] arrested in Belgium for other diamond[illegible] several of the stones stolen from Mada[illegible] were found in their possession. Fult[illegible] day sentenced to four, and Watson, [illegible] Colonel, to five years' imprisonme[illegible]

THE EGYPTIAN RE[illegible]

(Continued from Saturday[illegible])

I THINK there is no ind[illegible] that it has caused a [illegible] as we understood it a[illegible] recollected that Mr[illegible] very anxious last [illegible] M. Gambetta of [illegible] was, I believe, [illegible] free-trade pol[illegible] ed England [illegible] trade ally [illegible] over to [illegible] with M[illegible] made [illegible] Gan[illegible] up [illegible] si[illegible] aux genoux du Sultan.' But the reason is plain. Tewfik is weak and cowardly. His army is against him. The harems hate him. He found no support there where he naturally might have looked for it, viz. at the hand of the English and French Governments; and so he turned to the only quarter where sympathy and perhaps meterial assistance were forthcoming. It was to remedy this state of things that the idea of the Joint Declaration was conceived, whatever gloss or subsequent explanation may be now put forward; and I shall be disappointed if it does not produce the desired effect, and cause the officers, ulemas, and Notables to understand that renewed disturbance means armed intervention from Europe. Our Government may not like it, but they are bound now by formal engagement to France and cannot withdraw."

M. Gambetta, then, thought to draw England into his anti-Islamic war, and the point where England and France together touched the movement was in Egypt. He accordingly drew up the Note and presented it to Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Lyons, just as the negotiations for the Commercial Treaty had assumed their most critical stage. A comparison of dates taken from the *Times* would, I fancy, prove this easily. From November till the middle of December negotiations for the Treaty were broken off. About the 20th the *Times* correspondent at Paris hears of the Note. On the 27th Sir Charles Dilke arrives there. On the 28th he has a long conversation with M. Gambetta about the Treaty. On the 31st negotiations are formally resumed, and the correspondent gives a précis of the Note next day, having been instructed by M. Gambetta only to divulge it "at the proper moment." On the 2nd Sir Charles returns to London. For four days Lord Granville would seem to have hesitated to sign. On the 6th he signs, on the understanding that it is, as the money-lenders say to their victims, a mere matter of form. On the 8th the Note is presented at Cairo; and I readin my note-book, copied from the Havas telegrams:—

"January 15.—The 'Chambre' has been asked to prolong the Commercial Treaty for a month.

"January 17.—The *Times* announces that Lord Lyons and M. Gambetta have renewed negotiations for a Commercial Treaty. A favourable result is expected! ! !

Be this as it may, the effect of the Note in Egypt was disastrous. I was with Sir Edward Malet soon after it arrived, and he gave it me to read, and asked me what I thought of it. I said, "They will take it as a declaration of war." He said, "It is not meant in a hostile sense," and explained to me how it might be read in a sense favourable to national hopes. He asked me to go to the Kasr-en-Nil and persuade Arabi, who had just been made Under-Secretary of War, to accept it thus. I find in my wife's journal the following as the explanation I was desired to give: "That the meaning of the Note as understood by the British Government was that the English Government would not permit any interference of the Sultan with Egypt, and would also not allow the Khedive to go back from his promises or molest the Parliament." He also told me, though he did not authorise me to repeat this on his own authority, that he hoped to get leave to add to the Note a written explanation in the sense just given. I know that he telegraphed repeatedly for some such permission, and that he wrote strongly condemning the Note as impolitic and dangerous. There is not a word of this in the published papers, yet the documents must certainly exist. Sir Auckland Colvin, too, condemned the Note quite as strongly.

I went accordingly to the Kasr-en-Nil about noon on the 9th, and found Arabi alone in his official room. For the first and only time I have seen him so, he was angry. His face was like a thunder-cloud and there was a peculiar gleam in his eye. He had seen the text of the Note, though it had not been published; and I asked him how he understood it. "Tell me rather," he said, "how you understand it." I then delivered my message. He said, "Sir Edward Malet must really think us children who do not know the meaning of words." "In the first place," he said, "the language is rough, not the language of friendship, but of menace. There is no clerk in this office who would use such words with such a meaning." He alluded to the reference to the Notables made in the first paragraph of the Note. "That," he said, "is a meance to our liberties." Next, the declaration that French and English policy were one meant that as France had invaded Tunis, so England would invade Egypt. "Let them come," he said. "Every man and child in Egypt will fight them. It is contrary to our principles to strike the first blow, but we shall know how to return it." Lastly, as to the guarantee of Mohammed Towfik's throne. "The throne," he said, "if there is one, is the Sultan's. The Khedive needs no foreign guarantees. You may tell me what you will, but I know the meaning of these words better than Sir Edward does." I confessed that I was unable to understand them very clearly myself, but added that I had delivered my message as Sir Edward had given it me. "He asks you to believe it," I said, "and I ask you to believe him." At leaving he softened, took me by the arm to lead me down, and invited me still to come, as before, to his house. I said, "I shall only come back when I have better news for you." By this I intended to hint at a possible explanation of the Note, such as Sir Edward had telegraphed for permission to give. None, however, came. Nor did I see Arabi again till more than three weeks later, when a letter from Mr. Gladstone reached me, which I interpreted in a more hopeful sense, and which caused us great rejoicing.

On returning to the Residency Sir Edward asked how I had fared. "They are irreconcilable now," I answered. "The Note has thrown them into the arms of the Sultan." Such indeed was the effect. M. Gambetta, if he expected to [illegible]then the Khedive's hands, had missed h[illegible] entirely. The Khedive was only frightened, and the Nationalists, instead of being frightened, were enraged. The Egyptians were for the first time united. All even the Circassians, resented the threat of foreign interference, and, on the other hand, the most anti-Turkish of the Nationalists saw that Arabi had been right in secretly leaning upon the Sultan. He thus gained immensely in popularity, and for many days after this I hardly heard anything from my friends but the language of Panislamism. It was a Roustan policy over again, they said. I did my best to smooth down matters till the explanation should arrive which Sir Edward had so earnestly asked to be allowed to give, but I did not succeed in any marked degree. It was an alrming three weeks for us all, from the delivery of the note till M. Gambetta's fall—a providential accident alone saved Egypt from a French invasion.

The crisis was evidently approaching fast. It was indeed inevitable, from the circumstance that at that very moment the Chamber of Notables was debating with Sherif Pasha the terms of its constitutional powers. Sherif had promised the Controllers that he would not have the French and English power over the Budget meddled with, and the Notables now insisted upon demanding a right of control over that half of it which did not concern the debt themselves. Sherif had [illegible] in his draft constitution without conceding the right, and the Notables now met it with a counter-draft, which Sir Auckland Colvin declared was not that of a Parliament, but of a "Convention." Sultan Pasha, the Khedive's nominee to the Presidency of the Chamber, almost alone supported Sherif, and that lukewarmly; and it became evident that Sherif would have to choose between the Controllers and the country, for petitions were being sent in from the provinces on all sides, urging the Notables to stand firm, and his fall was apprehended. *

In this emergency Sir Edward Malet and Sir Auckland Colvin agreed that I should make a last effort to induce the extreme party of action among the Notables to yield, and I arranged that I should have a private conference with a deputation from them and argue the case with them, and show them the probable consequences of their resistance—namely, an armed intervention. Accordingly, I got up the case of the Controllers with Sir Auckland, and drew up with Sir Edward the different points of my argument. These I have by me in a paper headed—

"Notes of what I have to say to the Members of the Egyptian Parliament, January 17, 1882."

According to this my instructions were to represent to the members that the existing procedure respecting the Budget was an international affair which neither Sherif nor the Parliament had any right to touch without gaining the consent of the two Controlling Governments. I was to recite the history of the Control's establishment, and show them a private note which had been appended by Sir E. Malet and M. Monge on November 15, 1879, to the Decree instituting it. I was to invite the membe[illegible] to consider whether an alteration in the form of [illegible]termining the Budget was not an internat[illegible] matter, and as such outside the sphere o[illegible] action. They had admitted that internatio[illegible] ters must be left untouched by them. Th[illegible] of the Budget was an international mat[illegible] fore it should be left untouched by [illegible] however, authorised by Sir Auckland [illegible] that personally he had no objection [illegible] fication of the present arrangeme[illegible] give the Parliament a consult[illegible] might later become a right of [illegible] accept such a compromise Si[illegible] sent the matter favoura[illegible] though he had no authori[illegible] ance either by France o[illegible] ences with Sherif th[illegible] They should, howe[illegible] public opinion in E[illegible] litary demonstra[illegible] intervention, a [illegible] and ruin on th[illegible] to consider. Sherif refus[illegible] resign, the[illegible] ment of [illegible] under [illegible] say, n[illegible] the [illegible] eit[illegible] as[illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Jetty Shed at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, the following, landed per s.s. Chilka, consisting 112 bags flour, 29 bags dall toor, 2 dubbers and 8 cases ghee, few packages dates, goor, raisins, oil, mustard, towas, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY BORI-BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, a complete chest of silverware, consisting of table and dessert spoons and forks, soup and sauce ladles, ice tongs, butter knives, marrow and salt spoons, sugar tongs, &c., &c. The property of Officers' Mess, 6th Regiment N.I.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome chestnut poney, height 13-3½, age about 5, good paces, goes in barness.

1 handsome strong fast-trotting black Arab horse; has been ridden constantly as a charger in a mountain battery; is steady under fire. Has been ridden by a lady, believed to be sound; age 8 to 9 years.

1 Handsome strong English-built mail-phaton, convertible into a waggonette.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, Elphinstone Circle, house No. 38, the office furniture, consisting of blackwood and teakwood writing tables with slopes, office chairs, pigeon holes and cupboards, hanging punkhas, screens, inkstands, copying presses, writing desk, iron box with stand, very handsome Duplex wall lamps; also dining-room furniture, such as dining-table, sofa couches, chest of drawers, clothes press, cupboards with glass doors, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c.

The property will be on view from 3 p.m. to-day.

On MONDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 10th October next, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany brass-bound pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a first-rate solid mahogany full size billiard table with ball, cues, lamps, complete, by "Bennett," handsome marble figures on marble stands, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses, carriages, set of plated and brass-mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Justice M. MELVILL.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2, and 3-light hanging argand lamps, firstrate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one firstrate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, one handsome high-caste dark bay Arab horse, 15 hands, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No 2f Sassoon's Buildings (1st floor) opposite the Mint, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, star cut glassware, crockery, Brussels carpets, handsome flower vases and pictures in guilt frames, &c., the property of ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., left the Presidency, the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruetstand, ice pitcher, vegetable dishes, waiters, spoons and forks, toast-rack, tea-pot, table and candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, [illegible] easy, low, folding, straight and Mallet pat[illegible] and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, book [illegible] chiffonier, teakwood bedstead, cloths press, [illegible] with mirror glass, cheval and dressing [illegible] chest of drawers, round table with [illegible] and sofa couches, child's cot, [illegible] brussels carpet, table [illegible] furniture, &c.

[illegible]

On SATURDAY, the [illegible] instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] by public auction at No. 40, Meadow-street, Fort, [illegible] Mr. J. Neuberg's, the valuable and handsome [illegible] polished blackwood and teakwood plain and [illegible] household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome flower-vases and pictures, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. GORDON, Esq., and another gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, near Trinity Chapel, Dhobie Talao, by order of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Santookjee Sorabjee Santook and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Santook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1882, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of partly freehold and partly farzundaree land or ground, situate at Bombay, in Sonapore Beach-road, outside the Fort, admeasuring 938 square yards, 67 cents, with the dwelling-house, stable, outhouses and privies, and a water-well standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 82, and new Survey No. 8,393, and bounded on the east by a portion of the vacant ground in front of the said dwelling-house, and beyond it by a stable, on the west by the Dhuswaddy Lane, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the 4th Marine-line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back-road, opposite Dr. Succaram Arjoon's house, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. J. W. BUTLER.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd October at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. R. BRUTON, consisting of 1 gold watch with gold chain, silver watch with hair chain, gold studs, and solitaires, collar studs, necktie rings, silver buttons, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the top-floor of the old Strangers' Home, close to the Jute Mill at Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand sympathetic pianoforte by Soundy and Co., copyright oleographs, single and double-light [illegible]ging lamps, &c., the property of J. R. DEANE, Esq.

[illegible]ll particulars will be given hereafter.

[illegible]DNESDAY, the 11th October, sale commencing [illegible] Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to [illegible]lic auction on the top-floor of John Connon [illegible]pposite the Queen's statue, on the Esplanade, [illegible]d handsome French-polished blackwood [illegible]usehold furniture, best platedware, rich [illegible]lassware, a 8-stop harmonium by [illegible]e barrelled breech-loading central-[illegible]eorge Daw, a single-barrelled sport-[illegible]r action, by Leonard and Son, [illegible]ments, handsome flower-vases, [illegible]MEATON, Esq.

[illegible]ed and the property will be [illegible]

[illegible]RAWFORD & Co.

[illegible]Y, Limited. [illegible] an EXTRA-[illegible]G of the Share-[illegible]t the office of [illegible]ATURDAY, [illegible]r the pur-[illegible]ns passed [illegible]he 22nd [illegible]f the [illegible]bsti-[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 31 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Hochheimer	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Josepshöfer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Rüdesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 47 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28
Mouton Rothschild	„ 36 0	..
BRANDY.		
[illegible] & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
[illegible] star	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. stars	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Cham-[illegible]	„ 25 0	..
[illegible]	„ 30 0	..
[illegible] Cognac	„ 24 0	..
[illegible] stars	„ 30 0	..
[illegible]	„ 31 0	..
[illegible] Cognac	„ 26 0	..
[illegible] stars	„ 31 0	..
BEER.		*Per doz. pints.*
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	„ 6 8	..
St. Pauli	„ 6 8	„ 4 0
Pilsner	„ 6 0	„ 4 4
SUNDRIES.		*Per 2 doz. pints.*
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 39 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	„ 19 0	..

Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &c., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH
AROMATIQUE.

	per 1,000	per 100
EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
[illegible]TAMBOUL	„ 34	„ 3 8
[illegible]NE	„ 24	„ 2 8

[illegible]ILD TURKISH,
[illegible]TE AND AGREEABLE.

	per 1,000	per 100
[illegible]	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
[illegible]	„ 20	„ 2 4
[illegible]	„ 18	„ 2 0
[illegible]	„ 18	„ 2 0
[illegible]	„ 15	„ 1 12

[illegible]SHAG,
[illegible]D BOUQUET.

	[illegible],000	per 100
[illegible]	Rs	2 4
[illegible]	„	2 0
[illegible]	„	1 12

[illegible]D.
[illegible] 100 [illegible] 0

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THACKER AND CO, LD.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites. Dumpy Levels. Levelling Staves. Prismatic Compasses. Pocket Sextants. Optical Squares. Clinometers. Spirit Levels. Pocket Levels. Pantographs. Cases of Instruments. Pocket Sets. Half Sets. pare Instruments.

Architects' Scales. Marquois Scales. Protractors (all kinds). Pocket Rules. Parallel Rulers (all kinds). Measuring Tapes. Do. Chains. T. Squares. Set Squares. Straight Edges. Railway Curves. French Curves. Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.

Field Books. Level Books. Note Books. Mapping Pens. Indian Ink. Plotting Scales. Mounted Drawing Papers. Cartoon Papers. Tracing Cloth. Tracing Paper. Sectional Paper. Sundries.

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Dry Water Colours. Moist do. in pans. Slow drying do. in tubes. Oil Colours in tubes. Dry Water Colour Boxes. Moist ditto. Oil Colour Boxes. Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils. Siberian do. Sable do. Hog Hair Tools or Oils. Sable ditto. Varnishes, Oils, &c. Drawing Papers. Oil Sketching Paper. Prepared Canvas. Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks. Palettes, Slabs, &c. Palette Knives. Dippers, &c. Bristol Boards. Mounting Boards. Drawing Pencils. Crayons. Gold and Silver Shells. Gold Leaf.

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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

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10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz .. .. Rs. 15 0 | Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair .. Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair .. .. „ 7 0 | Table Steels, each .. .. „ 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH, IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz .. .. Rs. 25 0 | Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair .. Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives „ .. .. „ 20 0 |
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair. „ 7 8 | Table Steels, each .. .. „ 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz... .. Rs. 30 0 | Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair .. Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives .. .. „ 25 0 |
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair. „ 8 0 | Table Steels, each .. .. „ 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case .. .. ..The set complete, Rs. 70

The same as above with buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case .. ..The set complete, Rs. 50

The above cutlery is of the best quality, supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

COURT & CO., 10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that [illegible] Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

[illegible]ents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per [illegible]zen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

[illegible]NCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

[illegible]ERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE [illegible]ate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited, is now PREPARED to supply the ELECTRIC LIGHT for Marriages and Festivals at a reasonable rate for one or more nights as required. Apply at the Company's Office, 19, Rampart-row.

C. E. ASHBURNER,
Manager.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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No 7 CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

				Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose			...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.		... „	5 8	„
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior)	... „	8 15	„
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better)	... „	10 8	„
Merino	do.	(Bismark)	... „	9 8	„
„	do.	(Fancy coloured)	... „	9 15	„
„	do.	(Simla)	... „	10 8	„
„	do.	(Grey and Drab)	... „	9 8	„
Black Silk	do.		... „	17 15	„
Ribbed Worsted Stockings			... „	2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

SILVER PLATE
FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.
TANKARDS AND MUGS—Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.
SILVER SETS—Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.
SILVER SETS—Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.
SILVER SETS—Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.
SILVER SETS—Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.
MEAT CARVERS—Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.
SALT CELLARS—Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
CARD CASES—Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.
CIGAR CASES—Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.
CIGARETTE CASES—Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.
SILVER SETS—Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.
SILVER SET—Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.
BREAKFAST SETS—Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.
MUFFINEERS—Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
NAPKIN RINGS—Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.
CORAL & BELLS—In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.
VINAIGRETTES—Silver, Rs. 18 each.
FISH CARVERS—In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.
SILVER SETS—Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.
SILVER SETS—Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.
FRUIT SPOONS—Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.
TROWELS—Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

September, 1, 1882.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	„	65 to 350
single stone	„	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	„	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	„	35 to 450
Do. single stone	„	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	„	60 to 225
Do. single stone	„	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	„	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	„	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	„	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	„	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	„	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	„	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	„	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	„	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	„	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	„	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	„	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	„	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	„	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	„	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Ld., are prepared to take on a few steady young men, Native and European, as APPRENTICES for a term of three months in the Electricians Department. On the expiration of this term, appointments will be found on the salaried staff of the Company for those who are deemed best suited. Apply at the offices of the Company.

N. B.—All applications must be supported by testimonials or letters of introduction.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsarce and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon waggons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE AKOLA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, at No. 31, Meadow-street, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to 31st July, 1882.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect directors in place of Mr. D. H. Glade and Mr. J. M. Drennan who retire, but are elegible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants [illegible] per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Ind[illegible] *shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received th[illegible] [illegible]ective Warrants are requested to apply for sa[illegible] ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, [illegible] Calcutta.

Bombay, 22nd September[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSU[illegible]
TEAK LO[illegible]

TENDERS are invite[illegible] 2,000 tons of MOULMEI[illegible] Company's Specifications in sq[illegible] the Company's Locomotive Dep[illegible] rate of not less than 400 tons pe[illegible] 1st February, 1883.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper.

Rs. 10,000 will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1882.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.
BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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